

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

\$1 PER YEAR

VOL. 11.

GRAND RAPIDS, NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

NO. 529



THE ABOVE BRANDS,

Royal Patent, Crescent, White Rose,

Are sold with our personal guarantee.

If you are not now handling any of our brands, we solicit a trial order, confident that the excellent quality of our goods and the satisfaction of your customers will impel you to become a regular customer.

Correspondence solicited.

VOIGT MILLING CO.

PERKINS & HESS

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUIS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
WE CARRY A STOCK OF CAKE TALLOW FOR MILL USE.

MILTON KERNS'

El Puritano Cigar.



THE FINEST

10 Cent Cigar on Earth

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

BATEMAN & FOX,

Bay City.

B. J. REYNOLDS,

Grand Rapids.

R OPPENHEIMER,

East Saginaw.

DETROIT TOBACCO CO.,

Detroit, Mich.

BLANKETS,

DOMETT AND WOOL.

COMFORTS,

ALL GRADES AND SIZES.

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR

HOSE, OVERJACKETS, FLANNELS IN WHITE, RED, BLUE, GREY AND MIXED.

P. Steketee & Sons.



TELFER SPICE COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Spices and Baking Powder, and Jobbers of Teas, Coffees and Grocers' Sundries.

1 and 3 Pearl Street,

GRAND RAPIDS

HOW IS THIS PRONOUNCED?

RAPERSEUREKAPEANUTWARMER.

PRONOUNCED:

THE BEST PEANUT WARMER IN THE MARKET.

CHEAPEST BECAUSE IT IS MOST DURABLE. AGENTS WANTED.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

ANDREWS, BROWN & CO.,

413 Mich. Trust Building.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

We make 'em,
You buy 'em,
Your trade like 'em.



ALL GENUINE HARD PAN SHOES HAVE OUR NAME ON SOLE AND LINING.

Rindge, Kalmbach & Co.

Agents for THE BOSTON RUBBER SHOE COMPANY.

LEMON & WHEELER COMPANY

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Grocers

Grand Rapids.

MOSELEY BROS.,

... JOBBERS OF ...

Seeds, Beans, Fruits and Produce.

If you have any BEANS, APPLES, POTATOES or ONIONS to sell, state how many and will try and trade with you.

26, 28, 30 and 32 Ottawa Street.

OYSTERS.

ANCHOR BRAND

Are the best. All orders will receive prompt attention at lowest market price.

F. J. DETTENTHALER.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

DEALERS IN

Illuminating and Lubricating

-OILS-

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINES.

Office, Hawkins Block.

Works, Butterworth Ave

BULK WORKS AT

GRAND RAPIDS,
BIG RAPIDS,
ALLEGAN.

MUSKEGON,
GRAND HAVEN,
HOWARD CITY,

MANISTEE,
PETOSKEY,

CADILLAC,
LUDINGTON.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

EMPTY CARBON & GASOLINE BARRELS

IF YOU SUFFER FROM PILES

In any form, do you know what may result from neglect to cure them? It may result simply in temporary annoyance and discomfort, or it may be the beginning of serious rectal disease. Many cases of Fissure, Fistula, and Ulceration began in a simple case of Piles. At any rate there is no need of suffering the discomfort, and taking the chances of something more serious when you can secure at a trifling cost a perfectly safe, reliable cure.

—:THE:—

PYRAMID PILE CURE

has been before the public long enough to thoroughly test its merit and it has long since received the unqualified approval and endorsement of physicians and patients alike.

Your druggist will tell you that among the hundreds of patent medicines on the market none gives better satisfaction than the **PYRAMID PILE CURE**. It is guaranteed absolutely free from mineral poisons or any injurious substance.

In mild cases of Piles, one or two applications of the remedy are sufficient for a cure, and in no case will it fail to give immediate relief.

Spring & Company,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

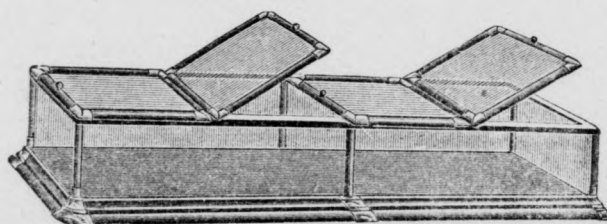
Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,
Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery,
Gloves, Underwear, Woolens,
Flannels, Blankets, Gingham,
Prints and Domestic Cottons.

We invite the attention of the trade to our complete and well assorted stock at lowest market prices.

Spring & Company.

HEYMAN COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Show Cases of Every Description.



FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY.

63 and 65 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

NO. 529

ENGRAVING PHOTO WOOD HALF-TONE

Buildings, Portraits, Cards and Stationery Headings, Maps, Plans and Patented Articles.
TRADESMAN CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

YOU CAN
GET
BARLOW
BROS.
BUILD
BEST
BLANK
BOOKS.

5
AND
7
PEARL
ST.
NEAR
THE
BRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY
R. G. Dun & Co.
Reference Books issued quarterly. Collections attended to throughout United States and Canada

The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency.
The Bradstreet Company, Props.

Executive Offices, 279, 281, 283 Broadway, N.Y.

CHARLES F. CLARK, Pres.

Offices in the principal cities of the United States, Canada, the European continent, Australia, and in London, England.

Grand Rapids Office, Room 4, Widdicombs Bldg.

HENRY ROYCE, Supt.

THE **Grand Rapids** FIRE INS. CO.
PROMPT, CONSERVATIVE, SAFE.
T. STEWART WHITE, Pres't.
W. FRED MCBAIN, Sec'y.

ROOD & RYAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
WIDDICOMBS BUILDING.

Attorneys for R. G. DUN & CO.
References—Foster Stevens & Co. Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co., Rindge, Ka'mbach & Co., H. Leonard & Sons, Voigt, Herpol-helmer & Co., Peck Bros., National City Bank, Olney & Judson Grocer Co., R. G. Dun & Co., Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., State Bank of Michigan, Tradesman Company.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT CO.
65 MONROE ST.,
Successor to Cooper Commercial Agency and Union Credit Co.
Commercial reports and collections. Legal advice furnished and suits brought in local courts for members. Telephone 166 or 1630 for particulars.
L. J. STEVENSON, C. A. CUMINGS,
C. E. BLOCK.

A. J. SHELLMAN, Scientific Optician, 65 Monroe St.

Illustration of a pair of eyes wearing spectacles.

Eyes tested for spectacles free of cost with latest improved methods. Glasses in every style at moderate prices. Artificial human eyes of every color. Sign of big spectacles.

THE PAIN OF CONCEALMENT.
Myra, Mrs. Hunt's "hired girl," was kept busy all the afternoon vibrating between the kitchen and the front door, to admit the members of the sewing circle who could not be prevailed upon to arrive punctually, it appeared, for they strayed in singly or by twos and threes in the most casual manner possible, and not at all as though they had heard the minister announce from the pulpit the preceding Sunday that:

"The Ladies' Sewing Circle of this church will hold its regular weekly meeting at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hunt on Tuesday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock. On Tuesday afternoon! at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hunt! At half-past 3 o'clock! The ladies are especially desired to arrive promptly at the hour named, and a full attendance is earnestly solicited. The Ladies' Sewing Circle—at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hunt—at half-past three—on Tuesday."

Mrs. Hunt herself grew a trifle irritable at last, for it annoyed her to see the daylight fading and so little work being accomplished. But she was one of the energetic sort who is not easily to be daunted. She would light the lamps, if it came to that. Myra could bring in the Argand burner, and that, with the student's and the center hanging-lamp would give light enough, she guessed, even for their fine sewing. They needn't think, if they did straggle in late, that they'd get out of doing what there was to be done.

"Oh, Mrs. Downs, I'm glad to see you. Won't you lay off your bonnet? It's too bad it's so late. The days are considerable short, and it comes on dark dreftful early now. Seems to me I never did know the days so short. Set right down, do, an' I'll give you—"

"Mercy, not for a minute, please, Mrs. Hunt; not till my fingers get limbered up some, I can't sew. It's nipin' cold out-doors, and havin' to hold the lines 's made my fingers 's stiff's dry twigs. I guess we're goin' to have a tolerable hard winter; it's set in cold so early. Mrs. Lawton, are you goin' to make room for me there by the stove so's I can thaw my hands and begin sewin'?"

"Why, yes. Come right along. Here's a nice little rocker, just the size for you. Grace, just you shove along some, so's Mrs. Downs can draw up her chair 'long side of me."

At last it seemed that all the ladies were assembled, for the bell ceased ringing, and Myra was permitted to rest from her labors for the time being, and give her entire attention to what of the ladies' conversation she could distinguish by leaving the pantry-door on the jar and herself sitting close to the crack. It seemed to her too bad that just Miss Ellen Fuller and Mrs. Deacon Brian Kent should be the nearest stationed to that convenient door. They were proverbially close-mouthed, and perhaps wouldn't say two words the afternoon through. Now if it had only been little Mrs. Sammy Frost or young Inez Hayes—

Mrs. Hunt, seeing that all the ladies had been provided with work and were stitching away at it with more or less assiduity as the case might be, herself sat down with a substantial canton-flannel garment in her lap and commenced setting a gusset, while she added to the general buzz of conversation by entering into it with her nearest neighbor, Mrs. George Cole, on the subject of winter squash.

She was a notable housekeeper. A large, portly woman, who moved ponderously and was always moving. Her hair was parted in the middle and drawn back smoothly over her head to a compact little wad at the back. Her neck was too fleshy to permit of her wearing a collar, so she pinned about her throat a spotless white kerchief and secured it at her bosom with a coral brooch, upon which her stout chin rested comfortably when it rested at all. Generally it was moving. Mrs. Hunt was a "famous talker." She was a famous listener, too, if her information on the subject of her neighbors' affairs be taken as evidence. She often knew as much of these as they did themselves, and sometimes even more.

For instance, she knew why Nellie Upton, the pretty girl there by the what-not, looked so pale and large-eyed. It was because her "beau" had suddenly stopped "keeping company" with her, and she did not know the reason. Mrs. Sammy Frost, the aunt of the young man in question, had told Mrs. Hunt all about it on Sunday coming home from meeting. It seemed that Nellie Upton's brother had gone into Royal Hayes' (the young man's) store one morning a couple of months ago to get the mail, and while there he had bought of Royal something or other for which he paid the full amount lacking one cent. This he promised to make good the next time he should come to the store, and this he failed to do in spite of Royal's daily repeated references to the subject, until a few days since, when he had "squared up" fairly enough, to Hayes's entire satisfaction. But it was scarcely so gratifying to Royal to learn later that the whole thing had been carried on in a spirit of fun by Upton, who "wanted to see how long he'd dun for that cent," and to know that he had earned for himself the title of Pennyroyal, which would cling to him always, for such an apt sobriquet is not easily shaken off.

"Of course, I must give in, Rol is close," said Mrs. Sammy in conclusion, "but you can't expect him to keep company with Nellie any more when her brother's treated him so dreftful mean—holdin' him up to ridicule an' all. Naturally he couldn't explain it to Nellie (it would be too mortifyin'), an' naturally Bennie wouldn't want to make mention of it, it havin' turned out as it has. But wouldn't you o' thought he'd o' known an' not spoilt his sister's prospects like that? Rol's got money, an' he's reel good an' steady, if he is a mite near. I like Nellie, an' I mean to try to patch matters up, but I guess it'll take a sight o' con-

nivin' before Rol'll come round. When a fellow's made the laughin'-stock like that, he don't get over it for one while, 'less he's some of a softy. But I am sorry for Nellie. She's a reel pretty-appearin' girl, an' I just hate she should look so hagworn."

Mrs. Hunt knew also precisely how many jars of fruit Mrs. Kent had "done up" that fall and exactly how few Mrs. Hoyt had, and why. She knew wherefore the Lawton girls had not gone to school that year. It was either a question of their going to school and relinquishing a visit to Boston and a new gown apiece, or having Boston and the new gowns and doing without school. They had just returned from Boston, and Grace had worn her city-made frock at meeting on Sunday.

Now, as Mrs. Hunt glanced up from her work, it gave her a sense of subtle satisfaction to feel that there was scarcely one in that room with whose most particular affairs she was not personally acquainted. It warmed her heart with a feeling of general intimacy and immediate concern. She always insisted she wasn't "a mite curious, only dreadfully interested."

"An' I do think when a body pretends to have friends she'd ought to be proper concerned 'bout their affairs. Now, for the life o' me, I can't feel reel kinder easy with those sorter folks who hold their tongues between their teeth like they'd nip the ends off, an' act's if they's mortal afeared you'd come near'n a mile of 'em. Now Mrs. Fosdick—! she's just like that. She never's much's opens her head about her own affairs, an' it always makes me feel like I was a mite provoked with her. When she first came to Avonia to live an' hadn't no husband nor no men-folks o' her own, nor nothin' but just them two children, I did feel considerable concerned to know how she meant to get along, an' I went to see her, as one naturally would. But law sakes! I never seemed to feel called to go since. She ain't the kind I feel free with a mite. She acts stiff's can be the minute you put the least little question, an', for my part, I ain't no notion o' goin' to anybody's house to be froze out like I was a woodchuck."

Mrs. Fosdick sat somewhat apart from the rest. She had drawn her chair close up to the window and was holding her work very near her eyes, never raising her head once, nor pausing to take a rest as the others occasionally did, but stitching on with a sort of stern determination and in resolute silence. Her figure stood out in sharp relief upon the dingy gray of the November afternoon that was pressing close against the window panes. A tall, spare figure, high of shoulder and lank of limb, clad in a somber gown that, though obviously old, was scrupulously nice. Her hair was gathered back tightly from her forehead, leaving it so bare that it almost seemed nude and impressed one unpleasantly.

Her eyes might once have been fine (deep blue beneath black lashes), but

they were faded now and her temples were sunken. Her complexion was thick and coarse, her cheek bones high and her jaws wide and firm set. Physically, she was not prepossessing, and she had the air of deliberately wishing to discourage any advance of a familiar nature. If she were addressed she made acknowledgment in a word or a nod that was unaccompanied by smile or any change of expression whatever from her usual one of stern immobility. It had always been so ever since she came to Avonia first, with her two daughters, to live. They had been small children then; they were "great girls" now. They were well-drilled in their mother's art of reserve. They attended the district school, but were not popular, though their mates had no other cause for complaint against them than that they stood aloof and seemed to "carry their heads so dreftful high."

Ida Frost told her mother one day that she thought Mrs. Fosdick must be "horrid mean."

"Why, do you know, mother," she said, "Louise and Helen only carry lunch to school every other day. I mean one day Louise carries it an' then Helen ain't got none, 'less Louise choose she shall have a mite o' her'n, an' the next Helen carries it an' Louise's got to go without. They don't know we know, but we found out. An' one day I asked Helen if she didn't wish for a slice o' my pie, an' she shoved it away an' looked the other way just like she didn't want to see it, an' said 'no short's pie crust.'"

Mrs. Fosdick attended church regularly but she certainly must have been "some mean," for she rented no pew and never contributed a cent to the church's support or to any of its charities, and when called upon for assistance invariably responded by saying she'd "just as lives work some's not, if that'd answer."

As the light faded Mrs. Hunt went out to get Myra to help her carry in the lamps. For the moment of her absence from the room the ladies let their work drop and gave themselves up to chatting.

"Well, Mis' Hayes, how you gettin' along?" inquired Mrs. Sammy Frost with an impulse of re-invigoration.

"Nicely, thank you. Most finished this skirt. You got any fifty cotton over there?"

"Loads. By the way, where's this next box goin'? Seem's as if we must have almost enough things done by now, haven't we?"

"Sakes, yes. Enough an' over. Stacks. An' if any of you ladies know of any one's in need of 'em I wish you'd have the goodness to speak up. You know just about what we got. Those canton flannels we made up, along in the spring, an' all the things we've done so far this fall. Good warm winter stuff, all of it, 's nobody need feel 'shamed to wear. It's reely a cryin' pity it should go beggin'. An' for the savin' of me I can't think where to send it."

"I don't seem to feel called," said Mrs. Hunt, as she placed a lamp at Mrs. Sammy's elbow. "I don't seem to feel called to s'ggest those Anderson's. We've pervided them with clothes long 'nough, to my way o' thinkin'. As long's we'll pervide they'll be satisfied to let us. An' that ain't 'xactly what this s'ciety's for, accordin' to my idea. If they wasn't so pesky proud I wouldn't say a word, but land sakes, he won't do this an' she

won't do that, an' between 'em both the children run cold. An' lazy! It's just about all they'll do to take the things when we give 'em to 'em. An' he! Laws o' man! D'you ever see him, Mis' Frost? He's got red hair an' he's too pesterin' lazy to shave, an' so his chin looks like it was rubbed over with damp gingerbread most o' the time. I declare it's a caution to thieves how shifless those girls be. They just 'bout the size o' your Ida, Mis' Frost, an' not a day's schoolin' have they had. Too lazy to go, an' their mother's too slack to make 'em. No, I, for one, motion we let the Andersons shift for themselves a season an' see how it strikes 'em."

"P'raps 'twould be as well," assented Mrs. Hayes. "I'm mighty glad its only the folks's lacking and not the clothes. Last year we used to lag 'way behind sometimes."

Yes, we do seem to be uncommon prosperin' an' forehanded this year. But p'raps it's a mite early to crow yet. New brooms, you know," joked Mrs. Sammy.

Everyone joined in the laugh except Mrs. Fosdick. She sat with the lamp-light falling full on her rigid face and gaunt figure, and sewed on indefatigably.

"Like's not there's plenty right here in Avonia 'd be glad of these things," said Nellie Upton gently. "Don't you s'pose there's plenty 'd be glad to get them if they only knew just how to go about it?"

"Yes, I do," acquiesced Mrs. Sammy, "an' I only wisht I knew how we could open a way for 'em."

Then with a sudden resolution and a note of solemnity in her voice she said:

"Ladies, let's join in prayer that the Lord will lead us in the right way to do good with these things. Let's pray for light to see where they're most needed."

The women laid aside their work. There was a moment of marmurous movement, and then they knelt upon the floor before their chairs, bowing their heads upon their seats.

"O Lord," began Mrs. Sammy, in a trembling, faltering, frightened voice, "O Lord, we have heard Thy words about clothin' them that hunger. O Lord, we pray Thee to guide us to some of Thy needy onet. O Lord, we want to warm them with the love of our hearts an' clothe them with the work of our hands. O Lord, we want to know where they are, an' O Lord, we pray Thee to teach us how to act right towards them, so 's they won't shut us away from them, feelin' like we're strangers, but'll let us draw close to them, same 's we was sisters in the sight o' the world as we are sisters in Thy sight, O Lord, no matter how we're placed. O Lord, make them to understand' how blessed it is to receive, an' let them make us to know the joy o' ministerin' to them. O Lord, despise not what Thy servants have done, but accept of it an' show us to them of Thy own who will accept of it, for Christ's sake. Amen."

Mrs. Sammy's voice had sunk to the softest cadence of devout supplication.

For an instant after it ceased there was silence in the room. Then, before any one could rise from her kneeling posture another voice was raised. A voice that seemed to be struggling to make itself audible through shuddering breaths of anguish drawn from suffocating lungs.

"O Lord," it moaned hoarsely, "I will, I will. I'll stand it that my children who are naked should be clothed. I won't hold out against it no longer. Let

them give me the things, if they will. I can't feel like it's blessed to receive. It hurts dretful hard, but I'll bear it. I'll do it. For my children's sake I'll do it, an' for Christ's who told us to be meek. O Lord, give me strength to tell 'em what I've tried to keep hid all these years. I'm poor—poor—poor!" The voice rose to almost a shriek.

When the astonished women regained their feet they found kind little Mrs. Sammy, her face flooded with tears, folding her arms about Mrs. Fosdick's convulsed, still kneeling figure. Her wet cheek was pressed against Mrs. Fosdick's dry burning one.

Noiselessly they withdrew and left the two together alone.

JULIE M. LIPPMANN.

He Distrusted Banks.

Benjamin Deitz, of Dayton, Ohio, became distrustful of the banks during the panic, and withdrawing his money to the amount of \$3,800, hid it in a stove in his cellar. Not long ago he went to Chicago for a few days' visit to the World's Fair, and during his absence his partner, who forgot the money, sent one of the employes of the establishment to polish up the stoves in the cellar. The man was not in the cellar very long, when he came up, and, putting on his hat, went out, and has not been heard of since. Mr. Deitz came home the other day and the first thing he did was to inspect his hoard in the stove. He could not find it, and now regrets very much that he did not leave it in the bank.

Itinerant Fakirs in Nova Scotia.
From the Halifax Critic.

The traveling tea merchant is the latest annoyance to our country farmers. The agent is by no means always a fake, but it so happens that a number of dishonest men are at the present time making the rounds of the country. The

scheme, as worked by the sharpers, is to induce farmers to test sample tea and to order a chest like the sample to be delivered. The tea is then paid for in advance at what appears to be an extremely low rate. When the chest arrives the agent is far away, and the farmer, who finds that the chest is short weight and almost worthless in quality, is helpless to obtain redress. We advise our readers to beware of the traveling tea man, unless he comes well accredited.

His Arithmetic.

The boy was taking his first lessons in arithmetic.

"If you eat one apple now, and one ten minutes later, what will that make?" asked the teacher.

"Two," responded the young mathematician.

"Then if you eat two more what will that make?"

"Four."

"Then three more, what will that make?"

The boy hesitated a moment.

"Green or ripe?" he inquired.

"What difference is that?" asked the teacher in some surprise.

"A good deal," responded the boy; "if they're green three more'll make me have a pain."

Shoe Superstition.

When a new pair of shoes is brought home, never place them higher than your head if you would have good luck while wearing them, and never blacken them before you have had on both shoes, or else you may meet with an accident and perhaps sudden death.

It is said that the old maids believe that when their shoes become untied and keep coming untied, it is true that their sweethearts are talking and thinking about them.

The sweetheart, when on his way to see his lady love, should he stub his right toe, will surely be welcome, but if he stubs his left toe, he may know he is not wanted.

FAIR COMPETITION BUILDS UP TRADE.



methods have been employed.

The Gail Borden "EAGLE BRAND"

Condensed Milk occupies an enviable position. Why? Because it has gained it strictly upon its merits as pure wholesome, unequaled and, therefore reliable.

Your customers call for it.



PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

From the St. Paul Trade Journal.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN is one of the best of our many exchanges, and under the above head in its latest issue, takes a rather pessimistic view of the social conditions now existing, seeming to think that we have already more human beings in the world than ought to exist. Its editor we know to be able, and believe him to be amiable and desirous of all that can benefit and ennoble mankind, but we must take issue with him when he seems to adopt the opinions of Malthus, who, from very imperfect data, several generations ago, thought that battle, pestilence and famine were necessary restraints on the fecundity of the human race, and that the earth could not contain her children should the terrible carnage of great wars, the horrible miseries of epidemic diseases, and the awful suffering and destruction of famine and its attendant fatalities cease from among men.

It would seem, if these things are indeed true, that the teachings of Christ and the millennium of which He prophesied, must simply prepare the way for greater sufferings and a more general and fearful period of death and sorrow than the world has ever known, and that our only hope as citizens of the world, is in a prompt return, every generation or two, to those benign hostilities which have hitherto kept the greater part of our planet unpeopled, uncultivated and unproductive. We do not believe that this is true; that our contemporary really means what he has written, or that he, in truth, believes that "peace and good will toward men" means a few generations of prosperity and happiness, to be followed by a general massacre, universal anarchy or world-wide pestilence.

No one who has studied the economic conditions of mankind can doubt that, on the whole, it is better fed, clothed, sheltered and educated to-day than in any preceding generation. Want exists, great suffering is still the lot of many individuals, and there is still an infinitude of work to be done for the practical amelioration of the evils inseparable from human existence.

But we contend that in the very nature of things humanity, unchecked by great calamities, can and will always be able to provide for its real needs, and be able to find a home and a grave upon this planet. Certainly it is not wise for us of the new world to borrow trouble in this line while grain, hides, wool, iron and many other great staples are so plentiful that we do not dare to add to the surplus already created. Nay, more. While we know that irrigation, better methods of farming, improved processes in almost every line of industry will give better results, we do not feel the spur of an active demand, nor any incentive from premonitory symptoms of that actual want which our contemporary seems to think threatens an inconvenient surplus of our population. We have not begun, even in the most thickly settled portions of the old world, to develop anything like the enormous results which the splendid laboratory of nature, aided and directed by human wisdom, can accomplish. Nor have we as yet fairly divided the fruits of the labors of mankind.

We do not wish to be misunderstood on the latter point, and would further say that as the basis of all life is vegetation, as produced and cared for by the agriculturist, so the real prosperity of a nation depends upon the progress of this most important class. They must feed the world, with its non-producing armies, navies, artisans, merchants, professional men, idlers, criminals and sharpers, as well as themselves. They and their fellow producers of the mine, forest and fisheries earn all they get, and should get all they earn, but from various well known causes do not get their just dues. Thus they too often remain poor, ignorant and unenterprising, impoverishing nature over vast areas, wasting valuable material from want of knowledge, capital and enterprise, when under fairer conditions and treatment their sections would increase in fertility and value. From these conditions largely results that tendency to herd in cities and to seek callings which afford under present

conditions greater social, intellectual and political advantages. The progress of the future we apprehend will do much to lessen this disparity, to increase the earnings and profits of the producing class and to reduce the numbers of those who now exchange the independence and generally sure rewards of producing industries, for the semi-servitude of the factory, or the uncertain and trying competition of mercantile, professional and political life.

The ocean, which covers nearly two-thirds of the habitable globe, has long given food and many luxuries to the human race and a livelihood to millions. In its depths lies untold treasures, and a wealth of animal life incalculable, with vegetable resources which as yet are but little known to mankind. All the millions which now swarm upon the planet could find homes upon the islands of the seas and support from their products and the tribute of the ocean. But this isolation is not necessary, although the extension of commerce, the development of the fisheries, the immense economical improvement which will ultimately be made in this scarcely touched field of natural production, will in the near future add wonderfully to the comfort, prosperity and concord of the human race.

In years to come the same intelligence, enterprise, sagacity and ambition which has built up kingdoms, established hierarchies, founded colleges, evolved republics, created manufactures, and done so much to utilize the vast forces of nature in certain lines, will find new fields of effort and success in the development of primary production by both land and sea. Human needs will, to an extent not yet even dreamed of, lay under contribution every section of the globe, and lines of transportation, swifter and more economical than anything yet organized, will further annul the limitations of time and distance, and bind in the bonds of common interest all races and realms. As the pirate and contending navies of the past have disappeared in our age from the seas, so will the barriers of hostile tariffs go down before the extension of mutually beneficial commerce, common necessities and a wider recognition of the folly of ancient feuds and unworthy race prejudices, and with this change will increase the general comfort of humanity in the mass.

And as the terrible strife for existence grows less bitter, the bodies of men, no longer turned to war, will possess less of that savage virile strength which "spawns warriors, by the score," and has relegated woman in past ages to a condition which sacrificed all to the lust of man and the grim necessities of constant warfare. Fewer buds will bloom upon the rose trees of the future, but they will be highest types of beauty of mind and body, the perfected excellence of ages of development toward that unattainable excellence in whose likeness and image the parents of humanity came from the hands of God.

Davis & Rankin Again Defeated.

From the Pentwater News.

A case which has been of especial interest to a number of our farmers and citizens, in which the Davis & Rankin Building and Manufacturing Co., after collecting about \$2,400 in cash from subscriptions to the North Weare creamery, filed a lien on the building for the collection of the balance of the subscriptions—about \$1,000—has been finally decided in favor of the farmers and against the company. The lien was filed in January last, and suit was brought in chancery for the enforcement of the lien, and tried at the August term, the court holding the case under advisement until the present term of court, and finally entering decree dismissing the bill of complaint and taxing the whole costs in the case against the sureties for said costs. The defendants and their attorneys are to be congratulated on the result, and the decision is of especial interest from the fact that a number of other cases of the same nature have been brought by this concern against creamery companies throughout the State.

BUY THE BEST



The Chippewa!

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE

L. "CANDEE" & CO.,

New Haven, Conn.,

"MEYER" RUBBER CO.,

New Brunswick, N. J.,

Celebrated Rubber Foot Wear.

Order while our stock is complete, and save annoyance which will come when the season opens and stocks are broken. Socks, Felt Boots, and all kinds of waterproof clothing.

Grand Rapid Rubber Store,

Studley & Barclay

4 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS.

BUY THE PENINSULAR

Pants, Shirts, and Overalls

Once and You are our Customer for life.

Stanton & Morey,

DETROIT, MICH.

GEO. F. OWEN, Salesman for Western Michigan.

Residence 59 N. Union St., Grand Rapids.

ATLAS SOAP

Is Manufactured only by

HENRY PASSOLT,
Saginaw, Mich.

For general laundry and family washing purposes. Only brand of first-class laundry soap manufactured in the Saginaw Valley.

Having new and largely increased facilities for manufacturing we are well prepared to fill orders promptly and at most reasonable prices.

JAVA OIL

RAW AND BOILED.

A substitute for linseed, and sold for much less money.

Purely Vegetable,

adapted to all work where a more economical oil than Linseed is desired.

Free From Sediment.

has better body, dries nearly as quick and with better gloss than Linseed Oil. Especially adapted to priming and mineral painting.

This Oil is a Winner!

Try a sample can of five or ten gallons. Write for prices.

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa,

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

A description of the chocolate plant, and of the various cocoas and chocolate preparations manufactured by Walter Baker & Co. will be sent free to any dealer or application.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



Lemon & Wheeler Company,
Agents, Grand Rapids.

AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Wayland—Chas. Pallett, of Yeakey & Pallett, meat dealers, is dead.

Allen—Hamblin Bros. succeed Bishop & Rising in the hardware business.

Grand Junction—W. H. Smith succeeds Halladay & Smith in the drug business.

Reading—F. L. Potter succeeds Potter & Taylor in the tinware and notion business.

Gobleville—Speicher & Moir succeed Daniel C. Higley in the dry goods business.

Manistique—A. S. Patnam succeeds Thompson & Patnam in the drug business.

Brown City—A. E. Weed is succeeded by Vannest & Blake in the drug business.

Saginaw—John W. Button, treasurer of the dry goods firm of Button & Co., is dead.

Chippewa Lake—J. T. Moore has purchased the shingle mill of A. R. Morehouse.

Tecumseh—Boyd & Root, millers, have dissolved, Jas. A. Boyd continuing the business.

Lausling—G. W. Bliss & Co. are succeeded by Schrock & Hall in the grocery business.

Lulu—Jas. Murphy & Son have removed their grocery stock from Samaria to this place.

Lake Linden—Jos. G. Bosch is succeeded by the Pault Mercantile Co. in general trade.

Wayne—Clarence Carpenter succeeds J. E. Phillips in the notion and confectionery business.

Iron River—J. F. Bronoel has purchased the grocery and crockery business of W. W. Hunter.

Fennville—R. G. Beckwith is moving his drug stock from this place to Mears, where he will resume business.

Brooklyn—The Brooklyn Exchange Bank was opened last Thursday. It is managed by W. S. Culver, a leading merchant of the village.

Belding—J. W. Lowman and W. L. Kester have removed to this place from Warsaw, Ind., and embarked in the boot and shoe business under the style of Lowman & Kester.

Gilbert—John G. Carlson has formed a copartnership with Mrs. Olaf Carlson, widow of his late partner, and the two will continue the lumber and merchandising business established by Carlson Bros. under the style of John G. Carlson & Co.

Detroit—Williams, Davis & Brooks shipped a consignment of sulphuric acid on the steamer *Badger State* and failed to label it as the law requires. The case was reported to United States Commissioner Graves and he held the firm for trial on a charge of violating the navigation laws.

Prairieville—J. E. Cairns, who was a member of the firm of Cairns, Temple & Co., until last February, when the firm name was changed to Temple & Nelson, has erected a two-story frame store building, 26x100 feet in dimensions, and the new firm of Cairns & Brown will shortly open up a new and complete general stock.

Union City—Several Union City merchants have been figuring for a few days upon the probable amount of money spent by people of this town at Chicago

this year. They place it at \$90,000, and say that a large portion of this amount was expended by people who now have to get trusted at the stores for the actual necessities of life.

Baldwin—Goehrend Bros. have dissolved partnership. Will and A. Goehrend removing to Reed City to embark in the meat business. The grocery stock has been sold to Thos. Heffernan, who will hereafter conduct the grocery business, in connection with his drug business. The clothing, dry goods, notion and confectionery business will be continued at the old stand by A. F. Goehrend.

Flint—Forrest Bros. recently sued the Western Union Telegraph Co. for \$64.85 in satisfaction of a loss incurred by a mistake on the part of the octopus in transmitting a message. It appears that the plaintiffs shipped a quantity of hay to Fredrick Braasted, at Ishpeming, at a price supposed by them to be \$16.50 a ton, but which Braasted claimed was \$16.15. Braasted paid at that rate and refused to pay the difference, claiming the telegram received quoted \$16.15. A jury in the Genesee Circuit Court promptly gave them a verdict for the amount named, with costs.

Detroit—On July 7, 1891, Ezra Croft purchased two pounds of spiced bacon from Parker, Webb & Co., and, after eating some of it, he was taken violently ill. He was confined to his bed for two weeks, and his body became covered with ugly blotches. He claimed that the meat was responsible for his condition, and brought suit against Parker, Webb & Co., for \$10,000 damages. The case was tried and a verdict rendered for the defendants. It was appealed to the Supreme Court and the action of the lower tribunal reversed and set aside. Now a second trial is in progress before Judge Hosmer.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Saginaw—Briggs & Cooper, of this city, will lumber pine and hemlock in Rosecommon county this winter and secure a stock for their mill. It is said that they will build a shingle mill there to cut the shingle timber on lands owned by them.

Muskegon—There never was a time in the history of Muskegon lumber yards when they were as well supplied with variety as they are now. Most any kind of an order can be filled here. Good lumber holds its own well but common is subject to shading, a half dollar or so.

Manistee—Nearly all the sawmills are still at work and it looks now as though they would continue sawing through November, as those that were most crowded for dock room have recently been shipping quite heavily and made all the piling space they are liable to need for some time to come.

Muskegon—W. G. Watson & Co. do not intend to do any lumbering this fall. They are well stocked now and will wait to see how things look in the spring. Of the 11,000,000 feet cut at Ludington for them this season they have on their docks here all but 4,800,000 feet. Their yards contain about 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 feet, a large percentage of which is select.

Manistee—G. W. Hill, State Salt Inspector, came in last week on his monthly round-up among the salt blocks at this point. He reports the salt industry, like a good many others this year, some-

what depressed, but says that Manistee producers do not seem to be suffering much in that respect, and are turning out nearly as much daily as they used to do in the flush times.

Manistee—A lumber buyer who was here last week said that at most other points he went to the docks were crowded with lumber, but that at Manistee we only had a comfortable stock on hand and evidently had been shipping out as fast as we made lumber. One thing is certain, if we keep on shipping lumber for the first two weeks in November as we did for the last two in October we will make the piles on docks look very small and will not go into winter quarters with even our ordinary amount of stock on hand.

Menominee—Lumber shipments last week were largely in excess of any previous week since the opening of navigation. Three large Buffalo fleets cleared during the week, carrying away over 8,000,000 feet. Present indications are favorable to a much longer sawing season than was anticipated a week ago. Two more of the river mills started sawing nights last week, and all of the twenty-one mills now in operation will run as late as possible. Several new camps have been started and a large number of men sent to the woods. Advantage is being taken of the prevailing low wages and the probabilities are that the usual heavy cut of logs will be made this winter.

Oscoda—The sawmills of the H. M. Loud & Sons Co. and Penoyar Bros. have shut down, never to resume business until their employees renounce all claim to unions and union methods. The Loud Co. had one non-union man in its employ. The unemployed union men kicked on this, and, when the company refused to discharge the man, they marched in a body to the mill and persuaded all the union men to stop work. Then they went to Penoyar's mill, with similar success. The mill owners were waiting for them and presented a solid front, refusing to listen to their demands. The union claims that it was contending for a principle, but it is a contention in this instance that is likely to work hardship to a large number of men who can not afford to remain long idle in such times as these.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar—The market has declined 7-16 during the past week, a slump of $\frac{1}{4}$ c occurring on Monday morning of this week. The market is still weak, and the probability is that still lower prices will prevail, as it is evidently the intention of the Trust to forestall unfavorable tariff legislation by holding the price of refined goods close to the cost of raw sugars.

Oranges—The new crop Floridas are now well on the market and are fully up to the standard. The price is reasonable, all things considered.

Lemons—Sales slow and small orders the rule. The new Messinas will reach this market about Dec. 1. Prices are unchanged.

Bananas—Local stocks are light, and business is slow. Price according to size of bunch and quality of fruit.

Peanuts—The Virginia crop is slightly less than last year, when it covered about 100,000 acres, the largest acreage ever planted to that crop in the State. The present year it is estimated that

there are 90,000 acres planted to the crop. The average yield last year was 30 bushels per acre, equal to 3,000,000 bushels.

Meeting of the Jackson Association.

At the regular meeting of the Jackson Retail Grocers' Association, held on the evening of Nov. 2, the Committee on Printing By-laws reported that they had procured 200 copies. The report of the committee was accepted, and, on motion, a warrant was ordered drawn for the amount of the bill.

The matter of giving holiday presents to customers was discussed. On motion, the matter was referred to a committee to canvass the stores and ask them to stop the practice.

The resolutions in regard to wholesale bakers peddling bread to the retailers' customers, which was laid on the table at the previous meeting, was discussed and referred to a committee for investigation.

On motion it was decided to hold an adjourned meeting Nov. 16, to consider the holiday present and bread question.

W. H. PORTER, Sec'y.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

Advertisements will be inserted under this head for two cents a word the first insertion and one cent a word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents. Advance payment.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FLOUR AND STATIONERY stock in one of the best towns in Michigan of 3,500 inhabitants. Good reasons for selling. Address No. 802, care Michigan Tradesman. 82

FOR SALE—CITY DRUG STORE. GOOD location on prominent business street. Invoice \$1,000. Good business. Investigation solicited. Address Castoria, care of carrier Wells, Grand Rapids, Mich. 803

FOR SALE—\$5,500 STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise and two-story building. Railroad 500 population. Established strictly cash business. Center of town. Best farming section of Michigan. Bargain. W. H. Fardee, careport, Mich. 804

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A VALUABLE farm of 16 acres for merchandise or personal property. The farm is located near a thriving town, 45 acres improved, balance heavily timbered. Address No. 805, care Michigan Tradesman. 805

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, DESIRABLE Kalamazoo real estate for merchandise. Calvin Forbes, Kalamazoo, Mich. 806

WANTED—LARGE SECOND-HAND COAL stove, capable of heating a room 25x100 feet. Must be in good order. Address D. Cardner, Luther, Mich. 807

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS HARDWARE business clean stock, in one of the best cities in southwestern Michigan. Other interests to look after. Address 808, care Michigan Tradesman. 808

FOR SALE—LEAN DRUG STOCK, ENJOYING profitable trade, in one of the best towns in Western Michigan. Established seventeen years, stock and fixtures inventory \$350, but \$500 cash will buy it. Good reasons for selling. Address No. 809, care Michigan Tradesman. 809

COMPARATIVELY NEW GROCERY STOCK for sale cheap. Located in best manufacturing city in Central Michigan. The purchaser will step right into a good paying business. Address No. 80, care Michigan Tradesman. 80

GOOD OPENING FOR A DRY GOODS Store for one wishing to change location or start new; splendid store nicely fitted for rent. Address P. O. box 69, Mason, Mich. 799

FOR SALE THE THEODORE KEWINK drug stock and fixtures on West Leonard street. Paying investment. Will sell at half real value. For particulars, enquire of Henry Idema, Kent County Savings Bank, Grand Rapids. 787

FOR SALE—Drug stock in business town of 1,200 inhabitants in Eastern Michigan, tributary to large farming trade; lake and rail freights; only two drug stores in town; rent, \$300 per year; stock will inventory \$2,500; sales \$20 a day. Reason for selling, owner wishes to retire from business. Address No. 752, care Michigan Tradesman. 752

WANTED—A practical druggist, with some capital, to take charge of a first-class drug store. Address C. L. Brundage, opera house block, Muskegon, Mich. 756

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION BY A REGISTERED Assistant Pharmacist of four years' experience. References unquestioned. Address No. 800, care Michigan Tradesman. 800

WANTED—POSITION AS REGISTERED pharmacist by man with sixteen years' experience. References furnished, if desired. Address, stating salary, No. 798, care MICHIGAN TRADESMAN. 798

HARRY HARMAN'S SCHOOL OF Window Dressing and Store Decorating. A monthly publication. SEND FOR TRIAL COPY. 1204 Woman's Temple, Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

N. V. Henderson & Co. succeed Peter VerHage in the flour and feed business at 20 Ellsworth avenue.

Geo. H. Cobb & Co. have removed their grocery stock from 780 South Division street across the street to No. 825, corner of Home avenue. The change in location affords the firm larger and better quarters.

J. C. Coade, of the former firm of Tucker, Coade & Parker, has opened a grocery store on the corner of South Lafayette street and Highland avenue. The I. M. Clark Grocery Co. furnished the stock.

J. E. Cairns and H. G. Brown have formed a copartnership under the style of Cairns & Brown and will shortly open a general store at Prairieville. The Musselman Grocer Co. furnishes the groceries and Rindge, Kalmbach & Co. supplies the boots and shoes.

Jas. W. Randall, who has been identified with the general merchandise business at Wacousta for the past twenty-five years, twelve of which he has conducted a store of his own, has purchased a one-third interest in the Eagan Shoe Co., at 54 Canal street, and will hereafter devote his entire attention to that business. The firm name will hereafter be known as the Eagan & Randall Shoe Co.

J. P. Visner has come out on top in his legal tussle with his would-be partner, L. N. Lakin. The motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by Lakin was argued by ex-Judge Hatch before Judge Adsit Thursday, and Saturday the latter issued an order dissolving the injunction and placing Visner in possession of the stock, with instructions to close up the business as quickly as possible and turn the proceeds into court. This order meets the hearty approval of Mr. Visner, as it enables him to wind the present business up in short order, when he will resume business at the same location, the lease of the store running to him individually.

Hides, Pelts and Furs.

Hides—How it is possible for hides to go lower than they are at present does not readily appear, yet such is the expectation. There is not likely to be any improvement for some months. The local market is slow, with little or no demand.

Pelts—"Extremely dull and not wanted at any price."

Furs—The market has opened from 10 to 40 per cent. lower than last March. Little business is being done as yet as the season is not far enough advanced.

Tallow—Steady, without change

Wool—Holds its own, which is saying considerable for it, considering the condition of the market for several months past. The prospects for the future are not very bright, however. The most that is hoped for it is that it may continue to hold its own for a few months longer, when there may be a rise.

Jackson Jottings.

C. E. Bartlett has built a new store and filled it with a clean stock of groceries from the Jackson Grocery Co. Mr. Bartlett is starting out on the C. O. D. plan.

An attachment has been placed on the stock of groceries owned by L. I. Blashfield by Johnson & Wheeler, of Detroit.

EFFECT OF REPEAL.

How Local Business Men Regard the Matter.

"What will be the effect of the repeal of the Sherman act on the business of the country?" This question is asked oftener and by more people than any other to-day. There is no class of people who are not interested in the answer, but who shall answer it? Extreme partisans and those who are specially interested by reason of their connection with a particular industry know all about it, of course, but their prejudices are against them and the people place little reliance in their statements. THE TRADESMAN has interviewed a number of business and professional men who are supposed to have a knowledge of the business affairs of the country, and who, without doubt, have given honest expression to their views on the subject. Their standing in the business world will ensure them a respectful hearing:

Capt. Chas. E. Belknap: "One effect of the repeal of the Sherman act will be to stop, in a large measure, the outflow of gold from this country to Europe. European bondholders will now be assured of the payment of the bonds in stable money, which they can have any time they ask for it. It may also result in the return of gold to this country. Heavy borrowers, such as the great rolling mills and others, will have less difficulty in securing what money they want, but it won't help the small borrowers very much, if any, because it is a question of security with the banks. In my opinion the repeal will have little effect upon the general business of the country. Particular localities may be affected. Take the Silver States—there can be little doubt but that they will be injured by it, as the Government was a heavy buyer of silver, and Washington was a good market for the product of the silver mines. As to the country at large, it can only be affected by a revival in trade. Repeal may restore the confidence of the people, but what the people want is work, and they cannot get work until the factories start up. The factories will not start until manufacturers know what are to be the conditions under which they must put their goods upon the market. If they must compete with foreign goods made at the prices of foreign labor, they want to know it, and be prepared to meet foreign competition on even terms. Our manufacturers would be foolish to buy stock and make up goods under protection for a free trade market. They will wait until they can buy their raw material free of duty, for which no one can blame them. No, the repeal of the Sherman act, in my opinion, will not help the people any. Let present trade conditions alone; this will ensure the manufacturer a market for his products, give his workmen work at good wages, and 'the revival in trade' will take care of itself."

C. G. A. Voigt: "The country will be indirectly benefited by the repeal of the Sherman act, because it will show the world that the United States are not committed to a dual standard of money, that gold is the standard here as it is in other civilized countries. Then repeal has stopped the purchase of silver by the Government, which demanded an enormous outlay of money every month. This money will now stay in the treasury. The coining of the seignorage, which I see the Secretary of the Treasury

has authorized, will be another big help, as it will, in a large measure, provide for the currency needs of the country until Congress provides the necessary financial legislation; but the repeal of the Sherman act can, of itself, cause no revival of business. There are many causes for the present depression. The Sherman act was only one of many causes. The country must work itself out of the trouble. No government on earth can bring good times by legislation. It may help matters some, but that is all it can do."

C. W. Black (Manager Oriel Cabinet Co.): "Unquestionably the repeal of the Sherman act will improve business conditions. It will restore the confidence of the people, make money easier and help business generally. But progress toward full recovery will necessarily be exceedingly slow. If repeal had been accomplished sixty days ago, as ought to have been the case, recovery would have been much more rapid. As for money, you will see it going begging for takers before spring. There is not much at present to create a demand for it, and holders will let it go at the borrower's own price. We have seen the worst of the depression, and the action of Congress in repealing the Sherman act is the first step, and a long one, toward better times."

Sidney F. Stevens (Foster, Stevens & Co.): "We can't help but be benefited by the repeal of the Sherman act. Whether the evil effects ascribed to that act be real or imaginary does not matter. It was one of the operating causes which produced the depression, by destroying confidence, and its removal from the statute book will go a long way towards restoring confidence. We won't feel the good effects of repeal for some time to come, however. It came too late to help us with our November and December trade, but I think spring trade will be stimulated. The policy of the Government in buying silver and storing it away in Washington was a bad one; it was a good thing for the silver men, but it gave silver a value which did not belong to it, which, sooner or later, would have worked disaster to the country. In addition to this, it shook the confidence of other nations in our money, which caused the withdrawal of so much gold. This country must have money which is equal in value with that of every other nation, and this could never be the case with silver. We are bound to be benefited by the repeal of the Sherman act."

J. S. Hirth (Hirth, Krause & Co.): "If it were not for the fact that the Treasury is coining the seignorage on the silver purchases, the repeal of the Sherman act would be detrimental, rather than otherwise, to the business interests of the country. The Sherman act provided the best means for meeting the requirements of an expanding commerce. The coining of the seignorage will do this so long as there is any silver left in the Treasury to coin. I have yet to find anyone to point out just how the Sherman act injured us, and, so far, no one seems to know just how we are to be benefited by its repeal. In my judgment, what is required to revive business and restore prosperity is permanency in tariff legislation, and, preferably to let present fiscal conditions alone. As it is, no one knows what is coming but is afraid of the worst. If our financial and tariff policies could be separated from parti-

zan politics and placed upon a sound business basis, the constantly recurring periods of business depression would soon become mere reminiscences.

Henry Idema (Vice-President Kent County Savings Bank): "The beneficial effects of repeal have already been felt, to some extent, especially in New York, the great money center of the United States. The fear was that silver would supplant gold as the standard of money value. The repeal of the Sherman act destroys the possibility of this, and confidence in the stability of our money is restored. There is no objection to silver circulating as money with gold, so long as gold is the standard. Repeal came too late to help us much this winter, however, though it will help to some extent. The results of a change in financial legislation are felt much sooner in a great city like New York than in a place as small, comparatively, as Grand Rapids."

Sudden Death of a Detroit Traveler.

SAGINAW, Nov. 2.—F. A. Brinkerhoff, traveling salesman for Jenness & McCurdy, Detroit grocery merchants, arrived at the Hotel Vincent Tuesday morning and was given room No. 14. Mr. Brinkerhoff was observed about the hotel Tuesday night, but last evening the chambermaid told the clerk that she could not get into No. 14, it being locked and the key on the inside. As the porter could get no response to his loud raps upon the door a boy was helped into the room by way of the transom, and when the door was opened Mr. Brinkerhoff was found in bed in the calm repose of death. A coroner's jury was immediately impaneled, and a post mortem examination revealed the fact that death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart. William Staggs and C. F. Moore, of Detroit, brothers-in-law of the deceased, stated that his father and sister both died in a somewhat similar manner.

POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows:
DRESSED.

Fowl.....	8
Turkeys.....	12½ @ 13
Ducks.....	10 @ 12
Chickens.....	8 @ 9

LIVE.

Live broilers 1½ lbs. to 2 lbs. each, per doz.....	8
Live broilers less than 1-1½ lbs. each, per doz.....	6 @ 7
Spring Chickens.....	5½ @ 6½
Fowls.....	8 @ 10
Spring turkeys.....	8 @ 10
Spring Ducks.....	8 @ 9

OILS.

The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows:
BARRELS.

Eocene.....	8½
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight.....	7½
Naphtha.....	@ 6½
Stove Gasoline.....	@ 7½
Cylinder.....	27 @ 36
Engine.....	13 @ 21
Black, 15 cold test.....	@ 8½
FROM TANK WAGON.	
Eocene.....	7
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight.....	5½

Quick Sellers.

WHAT?

THE NEW FALL LINE

Manufactured by

SNEDICOR & HATHAWAY,

DETROIT, MICH.

All the Novelties in Lasts and Patterns.

State Agent's Woonsocket and Lycopodium Rubber Co.

Dealers wishing to see the line address F. A. Cadwell, 41 Lawn Court, Grand Rapids, Mich.

REPRESENTATIVE RETAILERS.

James A. Stratton, the Gold Street Grocer.

Jas. A. Stratton was born in 1838 in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. His father, Samuel Stratton, a native of Vermont and of Scotch descent, was a farmer, and, until he was 17 years of age, James lived on the farm, working in the summer and attending school during the winter months. At 17 he engaged with Judge Wm. C. Brown, of Ogdensburg, as coachman and gardener, remaining with him six years. In 1861 he went to Decatur, Ill., and found work as a machine hand in an agricultural implement factory, remaining only three months. He then went to Des Moines, Iowa, and took a contract for grading on the Des Moines Valley Railroad. Finishing his contract in six months, he returned to his old place in the implement factory at Decatur, Ill., until July, 1866, when he came to Grand Rapids and engaged with the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Co., serving as superintendent of the shop for about eight years, when he left and engaged with Luther & Sumner, agricultural implement makers, with which firm he remained but six months, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his position. "Keeping a grocery" seemed to Mr. Stratton to be an easy way to make a living and especially suited to the capabilities of a man in poor health. He has changed his mind somewhat on this last point, although he certainly has no reason to find fault with the measure of success which has come to him. He began business in a room 14x17 feet in his dwelling house on Gold street. On the day he began business he sold goods to the amount of \$1.50. Seven years ago he erected the building he at present occupies. Mr. Stratton literally built his dwelling house "in the woods" twenty-one years ago, having considerable difficulty in locating his lot, there being nothing but a "profile" to guide him.

He is a member of the Masonic order, being "made" in 1863, and also of the I. O. O. F. While not a member, he is a liberal supporter of the Mission Wood Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. By virtue of his Scotch descent he was some years ago made an honorary member of the Caledonia Club. Mr. Stratton was married in November, 1872, to Miss Edith A. Chilvers, who died fifteen months ago, leaving him with two children, a boy of 9 and a girl of 7 years.

On Oct. 30, of this year, Mr. Stratton put his business down to a cash basis. The results so far have been eminently satisfactory, although some of his customers were at first inclined to grumble, but Mr. Stratton has no doubt of the success of the new system and believes that in a few weeks all his customers will see the benefit of "paying as they go."

From his Scottish ancestry Mr. Stratton inherits a rugged honesty and dogged perseverance, which, coupled with the quality known as Yankee shrewdness, has made him successful in a neighborhood where many other men, wanting these qualifications, would almost certainly have failed.

Business in Hand.

"Yes, sir; this young man can take your business right in hand and—"

Merchant—Well, that's enough. The last young man of that kind I had took my business in hand and went over to Canada.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNELEACHED COTTONS.		Arrow Brand	
Adriatic	7	"	4 1/2
Argyle	6	"	4 1/2
Atlanta A.A.	6	"	4 1/2
Atlantic A.	6	"	4 1/2
" H.	6 1/2	"	4 1/2
" P.	6 1/2	"	4 1/2
" D.	6 1/2	"	4 1/2
" LL.	6 1/2	"	4 1/2
Amory	6 1/2	"	4 1/2
Archery Bunting	6 1/2	"	4 1/2
Beaver Dam A.A.	4 1/2	"	4 1/2
Blackstone O.	32	"	4 1/2
Black Crow	6	"	4 1/2
Black Rock	6	"	4 1/2
Boot, A.L.	7	"	4 1/2
Capital A.	5 1/2	"	4 1/2
Cavanat V.	5 1/2	"	4 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2	"	4 1/2
Clifton C.R.	5 1/2	"	4 1/2
Comet.	5 1/2	"	4 1/2
Dwight Star	6 1/2	"	4 1/2
Clifton C.C.C.	5 1/2	"	4 1/2
BLEACHED COTTONS.		Top of the Heap	
A B C.	8 1/2	"	8
Amazon	8	"	7 1/2
Amsburg	6 1/2	"	7 1/2
Art Cambric	10	"	8 1/2
Blackstone A.A.	7 1/2	"	6 1/2
Beas All.	4 1/2	"	4 1/2
Boston	12	"	4 1/2
Cabot	7 1/2	"	7 1/2
Cabot %	6 1/2	"	7 1/2
Charter Oak	5 1/2	"	7 1/2
Conway W.	7 1/2	"	8 1/2
Cleveland	6 1/2	"	8 1/2
Dwight Anchor	8 1/2	"	7 1/2
" shorts	8	"	7 1/2
Edwards	6	"	6
E	7 1/2	"	7 1/2
F	7 1/2	"	7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom	8 1/2	"	7 1/2
Fitchville	7	"	8 1/2
First Prize	7	"	8 1/2
Fruit of the Loom %	7 1/2	"	8 1/2
Fairmount	4 1/2	"	6
Full Value	6 1/2	"	8 1/2
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS		Dwight Anchor	
Cabot	8 1/2	"	8 1/2
Farwell	8	"	8 1/2
CANTON PLANNEL.		Housewife Q	
Unbleached	5 1/2	"	6 1/2
" B.	5 1/2	"	7
" C.	6	"	7 1/2
" D.	6 1/2	"	8 1/2
" E.	7	"	9
" F.	7 1/2	"	9 1/2
" G.	7 1/2	"	10
" H.	7 1/2	"	10 1/2
" I.	8 1/2	"	11
" J.	9	"	11 1/2
" K.	9 1/2	"	12
" L.	10	"	12 1/2
" M.	10 1/2	"	13
" N.	11	"	13 1/2
" O.	11 1/2	"	14
" P.	12	"	14 1/2
CARPET WARP.		Integrity colored	
Peerless, white	18	"	20
" colored	21	"	18
Integrity	18 1/2	"	20
DRESS GOODS.		Nameless	
Hamilton	8	"	20
" "	9	"	25
" "	10 1/2	"	27 1/2
G G Cashmere	16	"	30
Nameless	16	"	32 1/2
" "	18	"	35
CORSETS.		Wonderful	
Coraline	89 50	"	84 50
Schilling's	9 00	"	4 75
Davis Walsts	9 00	"	9 00
Grand Rapids	4 50	"	15 00
CORSET JEANS.		Naumkeagsatteen	
Armory	6 1/2	"	7 1/2
Androsoggin	7 1/2	"	6 1/2
Bideford	6	"	6 1/2
Brunswick	6 1/2	"	6 1/2
PRINTS.		Berwick fancies	
Allen turkey reds	5 1/2	"	5 1/2
" robes	5 1/2	"	5 1/2
" pink & purple	5 1/2	"	4 1/2
" buffs	5 1/2	"	5 1/2
" pink checks	5 1/2	"	5 1/2
" staples	5	"	5 1/2
" shirtings	4	"	5 1/2
American fancy	5	"	5 1/2
American indigo	5	"	5 1/2
American shirtings	4	"	5 1/2
Argentine Grays	4	"	5 1/2
Anchor Shirtings	4	"	5 1/2
Arnold	6	"	5 1/2
Arnold Merino	6	"	5 1/2
" long cloth B.	9 1/2	"	8 1/2
" " C	7 1/2	"	8 1/2
" century cloth	7	"	8 1/2
" gold seal	10 1/2	"	8
" green seal TR	10 1/2	"	8
" yellow seal	10 1/2	"	8
" serge	11 1/2	"	8 1/2
" Turk. red	10 1/2	"	8 1/2
Ballon solid black	6	"	5 1/2
" colors	6	"	5 1/2
Bengal blue, green	6	"	5 1/2
red and orange	6	"	5 1/2
Berlin solids	5 1/2	"	5 1/2
" oil blue	6	"	5 1/2
" green	6	"	5 1/2
" Fontards	5 1/2	"	5 1/2
" red %	7	"	5 1/2
" %	9 1/2	"	5 1/2
" 34XXXX	10	"	5 1/2
" 44	10	"	5 1/2
Cocheco fancy	5	"	5 1/2
" madders	5	"	5 1/2
" XX twills	5	"	5 1/2
" solids	5	"	5 1/2
TICKINGS.		A C A	
Amoskeag A C A	12 1/2	"	13
Hamilton N	7 1/2	"	13
" D	8 1/2	"	10 1/2
" Awning	11	"	7 1/2
Farmer	8	"	12
First Prize	10 1/2	"	13 1/2
Lenox Mills	18	"	16
COTTON D.		No Name	
Atlanta, D.	6 1/2	"	8
Boot	6 1/2	"	7 1/2
Clifton, K.	7	"	9

DEMINS.			
Amoskeag		Columbian brown	12
"	9 oz.	Everet, blue	12 1/2
"	brown	"	12 1/2
Andover	11 1/2	Haymaker blue	7 1/2
Beaver Creek	BB.	"	11 1/2
"	CC.	Jaffrey	7 1/2
"		Lancaster	12 1/2
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7	Lawrence, 9 oz.	13 1/2
"	blue 8 1/2	"	No. 220, 13
"	d & twist 10 1/2	"	No. 250, 11 1/2
Columbian XXX br.	10	"	No. 280, 10 1/2
"	XXX bl. 19		
GINGHAMS.			
Amoskeag	6 1/2	Lancaster, staple	6
"	Persian dress	"	fancies
"	Canton	"	Normandie
"	AFC	Lancashire	6 1/2
"	Teazle	Manchester	5 1/2
"	Angola	Monogram	6 1/2
"	Persian	Normandie	7 1/2
Arlington staple	6 1/2	Persian	7
Arasapha fancy	4 1/2	Renfrew Dress	7 1/2
Bates Warwick dres	7 1/2	Rosemont	6
"	staples	Slaterville	6
Centennial	10 1/2	Somerset	6
Criterion	10 1/2	Tacoma	7 1/2
Cumberland staple	5 1/2	Toll du Nord	10 1/2
Cumberland	5	Wabash	7 1/2
Essex	4 1/2	"	seersucker
Elfin	7 1/2	Warwick	7
Everett classics	8 1/2	Whitenden	8
Exposition	7 1/2	"	heather dr
Glenarie	6 1/2	"	Indigo blue
Glenarven	6 1/2	Wamsutta staples	6 1/2
Glenwood	7 1/2	Westbrook	8
Hampton	6 1/2	Windsor	10
Johnson 'halon cl	1/2	Windermeer	5
"	Indigo blue	York	6 1/2
"	zephyrs		16
GRAIN BAGS.			
Amoskeag	14	Georgia	14 1/2
Stark	19		
American	14 1/2		
THREADS.			
Clark's Mile End	45	Barbour's	46
Coats', J. & P	45	Marshall's	41
Holyoke	22 1/2		
KNITTING COTTON.			
No. 6	33	No. 14	37
"	8	"	38
"	10	"	39
"	12	"	40
CAMBRICS.			
Slater	4 1/2	Edwards	4 1/2
White Star	4 1/2	Lockwood	4 1/2
Kid Glove	4 1/2	Wood's	4 1/2
Newmarket	4 1/2	Brunswick	4 1/2
RED PLANNEL.			
Fireman	32 1/2	T W	32 1/2
Creedmore	27 1/2	FT	32 1/2
Talbot XXX	30	J R F, XXX	32 1/2
Nameless	27 1/2	Buckeye	35
MIXED PLANNEL.			
Red & Blue, plaid	40	Grey S R W	17 1/2
Union R	22 1/2	Western W	18 1/2
Windor	18 1/2	D R P	18 1/2
6 oz Western	20	Flushing XXX	23 1/2
Union B	22 1/2	Mainfoba	23 1/2
DOMET PLANNEL.			
Nameless	8 @ 9 1/2	"	9 @ 10 1/2
"	8 1/2 @ 10	"	12 1/2
CANVANS AND PADDING.			
Slater	Brown	Black	Slater
9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	11 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2	12
12 1/2	12 1/2	12	20
DUCKS.			
Severin, 8 oz.	9 1/2	West Point, 8 oz	10 1/2
Wayland, 8 oz.	10 1/2	"	10 oz
Greenwood, 7 1/2 oz.	9 1/2	Haven, 10oz	13 1/2
Greenwood, 8 oz	11 1/2	Stark	13 1/2
Boston, 8 oz.	10 1/2	Boston, 10 oz.	12 1/2
WADDINGS.			
White, doz	25	Per bale, 40 doz	8 1/2
Colored, doz	20	Colored "	7 50
SILENS.			
Slater, Iron Cross	8	Pawtucket	10 1/2
"	Red Cross	Dundie	9
"	Best	Bedford	10 1/2
"	Best AA	Valley City	10 1/2
L	7 1/2	KK	10 1/2
G	8 1/2		
SEWING SILE.			
Corticelli, doz.	85	Corticelli knitting,	
twist, doz.	4	per 1/2 oz ball	30
50 yd, doz.	40		
HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.			
No 1 Bk & White	10	No 4 Bk & White	15
" 2	12	" 8	20
" 3	12	" 10	25
No 2—20, M C	50	No 4—15	40
" 3—18, S C	45		
COTTON TAPE.			
No 2 White & Bk	12	No 8 White & Bk	20
" 4	15	" 10	23
" 6	18	" 12	26
SAFETY PINS.			
No 2	25	No 3	35
NEEDLES—PER M.			
A. James	1 1/2	Steamboat	40
Crowley's	1 1/2	Gold Eyed	1 50
Marshall's	1 1/2	American	1 00
TABLE OIL CLOTH.			
5-4	1 75	6-4	2 30
COTTON TWINES.			
Cotton Sall Twine	25	Nashua	18
Crown	12	Rising star 4 ply	17
Domestic	18 1/2	" 3 ply	20
Anchor	16	North Star	17
Bristol	13	Wool Standard 4 ply	17 1/2
Cherry Valley	15	Powhattan	18
I X L	18 1/2		
PLAID OSNABURGS.			
Alabama	6 1/2	Mount Pleasant	6 1/2
Alamance	6 1/2	Onelda	5
Augusta	7 1/2	Prymont	5 1/2
Ar sapha	6	Randelman	6
Georgia	6 1/2	Riverside	6 1/2
Haw River	6 1/2	Sibley A	6 1/2
Haw J	5	Toledo	6 1/2

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO.

BOOTS,
SHOES, AND
RUBBERS.



GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Eaton, Lyon & Co.,

20 & 22 Monroe St.,

OUR FULL LINE OF

Holiday :- Goods

Now ready, including a large assortment of

ALBUMS,
TOILET SETS and NOVELTIES.

THE LARGEST LINE OF

DOLLS

SHOW IN THE STATE.

THE CURSE OF INSTABILITY.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

"Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," was the prophecy of Jacob concerning his son Reuben, uttered nearly 3,600 years ago.

Human nature is the same in all ages. The characteristics which made men successful in that far-off age are what will make them successful to-day. Similarly, what made success impossible then will make it impossible now. Among the causes of failure, and the most prolific, is instability. The unstable man never "sticks." He is at one thing to-day and another to-morrow, so that what knowledge he acquires is never of any benefit to him, for he follows no business long enough to put into practice any knowledge he may have gained connected with it. What he knows about one business is of little value to him in any other. If he manages to save a little money, which will be very doubtful, it all goes when he strikes his next "bonanza," for it costs him much more to start a new business than it would have cost him to remain in the old. He knows of more "sure things" than any other man living, except some other unfortunate as unstable as himself. He tries them all, too. Somehow he manages to get a start, but he never gets beyond the starting point; for he fails, of course, as he has always failed, and always will fail, no matter what he attempts. Why? Because he lacks moral stamina, business sagacity, foresight—every qualification that is a part of the "makeup" of the successful business man. He is dishonest, for no honest man will borrow money unless he sees his way clear through to a settlement, and the unstable man borrows right and left from anybody who will lend him a dollar. He borrows while still in debt for previous loans, which he says he intends to pay, but which he was never known to do. Then, everything he does is done in a slovenly manner. There is nothing neat or tidy about him; his character is stamped upon his personal appearance. Neatness is a prominent characteristic of nearly all successful men. A striking trait of the unstable man is unpunctuality. Did you ever know such a man to keep an appointment? Never. He is all the way from half an hour to half a day behind time, utterly regardless of the annoyance and loss it may occasion the man he has disappointed. This is just as much stealing as if he had taken money that did not belong to him. Time has a specific value to the man of business, just as much as a dollar, or an article of merchandise, has, and no man has any more right to take your time without giving value for it than he has to take your dollars or your goods. A little thing like keeping someone waiting, or disappointing someone with whom he has made an appointment is a matter of no consequence to the unstable man. If you venture to utter a remonstrance, he either airily informs you that he forgot all about it, or was busy at the time appointed, or else regards you with an injured expression of countenance as though he were the aggrieved party and not you. He grows more and more unreliable and more shiftless as the years go by. Even his best friends lose confidence in him after awhile, and acknowledge that he is a hopeless case. He has tried everything under the sun and failed always. He has disappointed everybody

that ever trusted him and, when old age comes, he reaps the natural result of his instability. The county house, or some other charitable institution, is his only refuge. From first to last he is a dismal failure without one redeeming feature.

There is one thing, however, he can do better than any other man on earth—he can give advice. He knows better than you do how you ought to conduct your business; he can give the lawyer points on law, and teach finance to the banker; he can tell the merchant how to draw custom, and knows more about agriculture than the farmer; the financial problem is no problem to him and, as for the hard times, he knows their cause and has an infallible remedy. Science, religion, politics, he is at home in them all; in fact, he knows something about everything and is always ready to tell what he knows. The trouble is he knows too much. If he knew nothing at all about a good many things, and more about some one particular thing, he would be much better off.

Hear him when old age has put an end to his puttering attempts "to do something!" How he rails at the world and at fortune, bemoaning his hard luck and want of success! If he had only had So-and-So's chance he would have done much better than So-and-So did, albeit So-and-So was regarded as a conspicuous success. If it had not been for such and such a circumstance, on such an occasion, he would have been all right. Things took a very unexpected turn, on another occasion, and evidently got away from him before he could get around the corner after them. It never occurs to him that he is in the slightest degree to blame for the failure he has made of life, or that the direct cause of his failure is in himself. He goes down to his grave in the potter's field at last, fully persuaded that he was the most ill-used man who ever lived. All his life he was a constant cause of annoyance and discomfort to everyone with whom he had any dealings, and an object of pity and disgust to all who knew him. Now that he is dead, write as his epitaph, and put it upon the wooden slab at the head of his pauper grave, to be read and pondered over by every passerby, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."

DANIEL ABBOTT.

Retail grocers in England complain that the Government is lending assistance to their most dangerous enemies, the co-operative stores. The school books used in the "evening continuation schools," that are under the control of the Government, contain complimentary allusions to the co-operative system, and the grocers are trying to bring the matter before Parliament.

Hardware Price Current.

These prices are for cash buyers, who pay promptly and buy in full packages.

ADGERS AND BITS.	dis.
Snell's	60
Cook's	40
Jennings' genuine	25
Jennings' imitation	50&10
AXES.	
First Quality, S. B. Bronze	\$ 7 00
" D. B. Bronze	12 00
" S. B. S. Steel	8 00
" D. B. Steel	13 50
BARROWS.	dis.
Railroad	\$ 14 00
Garden	net 30 00
BOLTS.	dis.
Stove	50&10
Carriage new list	75&10
Plow	40&10
Sleigh shoe	70
BUCKETS.	
Well, plain	\$ 3 50
Well, swivel	4 00
BUTTS, CAST.	dis.
Cast Loose Pin, figured	70&
Wrought Narrow, bright 5ast joint	60&0

Wrought Loose Pin	60&10
Wrought Table	60&10
Wrought Inside Blind	60&10
Wrought Brass	75
Blind, Clark's	70&10
Blind, Parker's	70&10
Blind, Shepard's	70
BLOCKS.	
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892	60&10
CHADLES.	
Grain	dis. 50&02
CROW BARS.	
Cast Steel	per lb 5
CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10	per m 65
Hick's C. F.	" 60
G. D.	" 35
Musket	" 60
CARTRIDGES.	
Rim Fire	50
Central Fire	dis. 25
CHISELS.	dis.
Socket Firmer	70&10
Socket Framing	70&10
Socket Corner	70&10
Socket Slicks	70&10
Butchers' Tanged Firmer	40
COMBS.	dis.
Curry, Lawrence's	40
Hotchkiss	25
CHALK.	
White Crayons, per gross	120 13 1/4 dis. 10
COOPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size	per pound 28
" 14x52, 14x56, 14x60	26
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60	23
Cold Rolled, 14x48	23
Bottoms	25
DRILLS.	dis.
Morse's Bit Stocks	50
Taper and straight Shank	50
Morse's Taper Shank	50
DRIPPING PANS.	
Small sizes, ser pound	07
Large sizes, per pound	6 1/4
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.	dos. net 75
Corrugated	dis 40
Adjustable	dis. 40&10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	dis.
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$25	30
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30	25
FILES—New List.	dis.
Disston's	60&10
New American	60&10
Nicholson's	60&10
Heller's	50
Heller's Horse Raps	50
GALVANIZED IRON	
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27	28
List 12 13 14 15 16 17	
Discount, 60	
GAUGES.	dis.
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	50
KNOBES—New List.	dis.
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, trimmings	55
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain	70
LOCKS—DOOR.	dis.
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list	55
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s	55
Branford's	55
Norwalk's	55
MATTOKES.	
Adze Eye	\$16.00, dis. 60
Hunt Eye	\$15.00, dis. 60
Hunt's	\$18.50, dis. 20&10
MAULS.	dis.
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled	50
MILLS.	dis.
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s	40
" P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables	40
" Landers, Ferry & Co.'s	40
" Enterprise	30
MOLASSES GATES.	dis.
Stebbin's Pattern	60&10
Stebbin's Genuine	60&10
Enterprise, self-measuring	25
NAILS	
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire	
Steel nails, base	1 50
Wire nails, base	1 75&10
60	Base
50	10
40	25
30	25
20	35
16	45
12	45
8	50
7 & 6	75
4	90
3	1 20
2	1 60
1	1 80
Case 10	65
" 8	75
" 6	90
Finish 10	75
" 8	90
" 6	1 10
Clinch 10	70
" 8	80
" 6	90
Barrell 10	1 75
PLANES.	dis.
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	2 40
Sciota Bench	2 50
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy	2 40
Bench, first quality	2 40
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood	50&10
PANS.	dis.
Fry, Acme	dis. 60-10
Common, polished	dis. 70
RIVETS.	dis.
Iron and Tinned	40
Copper Rivets and Burs	50-10
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.	
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27	10 30
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27	9 30
Broken packs 1/4 per pound extra.	

HAMMERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s	dis. 25
Kip's	dis. 25
Verkes & Plumb's	dis. 40&10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel	30c list 60
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel Hand	30c 40&10
HINGES.	
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3	dis. 60&10
State	per doz. net, 2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 14 and longer	3 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2	net 10
" " " " 3/4	net 8 1/4
" " " " 1	net 7 1/4
" " " " 1 1/4	net 7 1/4
Strap and T	dis. 50
HANGERS.	dis.
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track	50&10
Champion, anti friction	60&10
Kidder, wood track	40
HOLLOW WARE.	
Pots	60&10
Kettles	60&10
Spiders	60&10
Gray enameled	40&10
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.	
Stamped Tin Ware	new list 70
Japanned Tin Ware	25
Granite Iron Ware	new list 33 1/4 & 10
WIRE GOODS.	dis.
Bright	70&10&10
Screw Eyes	70&10&10
Hook's	70&10&10
Gate Hooks and Eyes	70&10&10
LEVELS.	dis.
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis. 70
ROPES.	
Sisal, 1/4 inch and larger	9
Manilla	13
SQUARES.	dis.
Steel and Iron	75
Try and Bevels	6
Mitre	25
SHEET IRON.	
Nos. 10 to 14	Com. Smooth. Com. \$4 05 \$2 95
Nos. 15 to 17	4 05 3 05
Nos. 18 to 21	4 05 3 05
Nos. 22 to 24	4 05 3 15
Nos. 25 to 28	4 25 3 25
No. 27	4 45 3 35
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra	
SAND PAPER.	
List acct. 19, '86	dis. 50
SASH CORD.	
Silver Lake, White A	list 55
" Drab A	" 55
" White B	" 50
" Drab B	" 55
" White C	" 35
Discount, 10	
SASH WEIGHTS.	
Solid Eyes	per ton \$25
SAWS.	
" Hand	20
" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	70
" Special Steel Dex X Cuts, per foot	50
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	30
" Champion and Electric Tooth X	
Cuts, per foot	30
TRAPS.	dis.
Steel, Game	60&10
Onelda Community, Newhouse's	35
Onelda Community, Hawley & Norton's	70
Mouse, choker	18c per doz
Mouse, delusion	\$1.50 per doz
WIRE.	dis.
Bright Market	65
Annealed Market	70-10
Coppered Market	60
Tinned Market	62 1/2
Coppered Spring Steel	50
Barbed Fence, galvanized	2 80
" painted	2 40
HORSE NAILS.	
An Sable	dis. 40&10
Putnam	dis. 05
Northwestern	dis. 10&10
WRENCHES.	dis.
Baxter's Adjustable, nickled	30
Coe's Genuine	60
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought	75
Coe's Patent, malleable	75&10
MISCELLANEOUS.	dis.
Bird Cages	50
Pumps, Clstern	75&10
Screws, New I st	70&10
Casters, Bed a d Plate	50&10&10
Dampers, American	40
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods	65&10
METALS.	
PIG TIN.	
Pig Large	26c
Pig Bars	28c
ZINC.	
July: Sheet, 2 1/4c per pound	
600 pound casks	6 1/4
Per pound	7
SOLDER.	
1/2 & 3/4	16
Extra Wiping	15
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.	
ANTIMONY	
Cookson	per pound
Hallett's	" 13
TIN—MELYN GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 7 0
14x20 IC, "	7 0
10x14 IX, "	9 25
14x20 IX, "	9 25
Each additional X on this grade \$1.75.	
TIN—ALLAWAY GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 6 75
14x20 IC, "	6 75
10x14 IX, "	8 25
14x20 IX, "	9 25
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.	
ROOFING PLATES.	
14x20 IC, " Worcester	6 50
14x20 IX, " "	8 50
20x28 IC, " "	13 50
14x20 IX, " Allaway Grade	6 00
14x20 IX, " "	7 50
20x28 IX, " "	12 50
20x28 IX, " "	15 50
BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.	
14x28 IX, "	\$14 00
14x31 IX, "	15 00
14x35 IX, for No. 8 Boilers, } per pound.... 10 00	
14x40 IX, " " " }	



A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of Business Men.

Published at

100 Louis St., Grand Rapids,

— BY THE —

TRADESMAN COMPANY.

One Dollar a Year, Payable in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Communications invited from practical business men.

Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Subscribers may have the mailing address of their papers changed as often as desired.

Sample copies sent free to any address.

Entered at Grand Rapids post office as second-class matter.

When writing to any of our advertisers, please say that you saw their advertisement in THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

CHEAP SILVER DOLLARS.

The news comes that the Mexican Central Railroad Company is having all its locomotives altered so as to burn wood, the change being necessitated by the heavy discount on silver.

Here is an interesting fact for the people who are affected with the silver craze. Mexico is one of the great silver producing countries. Its annual output of silver is about \$48,000,000, while the yearly product of gold is not much over \$1,000,000. Mexico, with all its mineral wealth, has no coal, and the coal which has heretofore been used on the Mexican railways had to be brought from Texas and California. This coal has to be paid for in silver, and, although Mexican silver dollars are in every respect equal to ours in weight and fineness, they are only worth from 55 to 57 cents each. The loss on their money is so great that the Mexican railways are forced to abandon the use of imported coal.

This is only one fact out of many others which show that a country whose money is on a silver basis cannot do business with the outside world without an enormous loss of values. A Mexican dollar, which will pass for 100 cents in Mexico, will only go for about 55 cents in the United States. The only relief for a silver country is to do its business exclusively at home. If it can cut off all communication with other countries and live upon its own resources it makes no difference what sort of money it has, only provided the money will circulate, but let its depreciated notes or coin once get into some other country, and at once it is brought down to its real value. Our own 57 cent silver dollars are good enough at home, so long as the Government guarantees that they are as good as gold, but once try to pay debts with them in Europe, and even the Government guarantee will not help them. They are only so much silver bullion, worth about half of what their coin stamp calls for. We may shout out American contempt for European money standards as much as we like, but all the same if the United States has any trade with Europe, European standards of money will rule. That is all there is of it.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

While the Senate wasted valuable time discussing the repeal bill, the House engaged in considering several measures of more or less importance to the country. Among these measures was the bankruptcy bill, which is practically a resurrection of the Torrey bill, which has been kept so persistently before Congress for a number of years past. Unfortunately, the bill made little progress during the special session, the House adjourning before taking a final vote on the measure. A disposition developed in the House to load the bill down with objectionable amendments, some of them of a character to destroy the entire usefulness of the measure. It is said that the promoters of the bill are willing to accept almost any amendment, so as to bring the measure to a vote, trusting to the Senate to afterwards restore the bill to its original shape. THE TRADESMAN trusts that no such policy will be attempted, and that the bill will be permitted to go to a vote on its merits. The business interests of the country indorsed the Torrey bill, and urged its passage before the last Congress, because it was believed that it offered the means of securing better protection to trade interests by making credits more secure. It also promised to do away with the confusion and loss arising from the wide differences existing in the bankruptcy laws of the various States.

While the business interests of the country continue willing to accept such a bill, they are not prepared to indorse the acceptance by its promoters of every senseless amendment that the opponents of the measure seek to saddle upon it. Either it must afford the advantages outlined in the original Torrey bill, or it must forfeit the support of the merchants.

There has been no response, as yet on the part of the business of the country to the action of Congress in repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The opponents of that measure iterated and reiterated the assertion that, once the Sherman act was wiped from the statutes, business would immediately revive. That measure, it was asserted, was the cause of all the trouble, and denounced in unmeasured terms those who opposed repeal. The administration, from the President down, exerted all their influence to "persuade" both Representatives and Senators to vote "in the interest of the country and for the revival of trade." Now the Sherman act is a thing of the past, and, so far as can be ascertained, its repeal has not given an ounce of impetus to business; not a factory has been started, not a workman has been given work. The depression is as widespread and the outlook as uncertain as when the Sherman act was in full operation. The fact is, the Sherman act had little to do with causing the panic. It may have alarmed the laboring classes and the smaller traders, but these are not the people most affected by legislation. The miners and great manufacturers, who employ thousands of workmen, and who have all but suspended operations, thus throwing their workmen out of employment, are the ones who, the public was told, would, by repeal, be enabled to resume operations; their workmen would again have plenty of work at good wages, and business would boom again; but they are no nearer resuming operations than they were before repeal

was accomplished. Even so able a man and so good an authority as Henry Clews confesses that he was mistaken in saying the Sherman act was the prime cause of the trouble; that the prevailing uncertainty as to what Congress will do with the tariff is the chief, almost the only, cause of the depression. Let manufacturers know, once for all, what shape the tariff is to take, so that they can adjust their business to the changed conditions, and resumption of operations would begin at once. At present, the only thing that is known is that the present House and administration are pledged to tariff reform; but, as no one knows just what tariff reform means, that knowledge is of little avail. It won't help business.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that the city of Minneapolis "has no right to exact a license from a street peddler and then refuse to allow him to sell his wares at the best advantage to himself as to location." It seems that a peddler named S. D. Rayantis was arrested for violating a city ordinance which made it unlawful for a peddler to remain half an hour in one place for the sale of his goods. The decision appears, at this distance, to be in the interest of justice and equity. A municipality ought to have some sort of control over this irresponsible class of trades, and have some method of regulating a traffic that in many cities has become a decided nuisance, and licenses with a good round fee attached seem to be the best way to reach the end desired. But it is little short of persecution to grant a man a license to peddle and then refuse to permit him "to sell to the best advantage." So long as peddlers are licensed they should not be interfered with, further than to see that the provisions of the ordinance are complied with.

New Enterprise for Grand Rapids.

THE TRADESMAN paid a visit to the Grand Rapids Glass Co.'s factory, on North Front street, recently, and was shown through the works and had the process of making plate glass mirrors fully described to him. The clear plate is taken, and, after the operation is finished, is that article considered so essential and so useful by the ladies, a plate glass mirror of the finest description. The plate is first applied to the "rounger," a solid iron wheel revolving horizontally at a speed of 370 revolutions a minute. A hopper above allows a fine stream of wet sand to run upon the face of the wheel. The glass to be beveled is held upon the face of the wheel by the operator, and the bevel gradually ground upon it. It is next applied to the "emery wheel," also of iron and revolving horizontally, upon which the finest quality of Turkish powdered emery is placed. This wheel grinds off much of the roughness left by the "rounger." Next in order is the "smoothing stone." America does not supply a stone of proper "grain" for the work. It must be of very fine grain, and at the same time soft enough to do the work, so glass manufacturers are compelled to go to Newcastle, England, for what they want. The glass is not finished when it leaves the "smoother," but is next applied to the "pumice wheel," which is of wood and revolves laterally. Pumice is the smoothing substance used on this wheel. Next comes the "buffer," or polishing wheel, another lateral wheel, covered with English felt specially prepared for the purpose.

Polishing rouge is used on this wheel. It is an oxide of iron of the same quality as is used for polishing gold and silver. When the glass leaves this wheel it is ready for the polishing block. Both sides of the plate must be "blocked," as the slightest imperfection in the glass is readily seen and mars the beauty of the finished article. The "block" is an oblong piece of wood about eight inches long by two inches wide, covered with felt and "pushed" by hand. Oxide of iron is used in connection with the "block." A second block, larger than the first, covered with a softer quality of felt, is applied to the glass. Putty powder, composed of oxide of zinc, is the polishing substance used with this block, and the last suspicion of an imperfection rubbed out. The glass is then taken to the silvering room, thoroughly cleaned with distilled water, and placed upon the silvering table. The top of this table is of heavy sheet iron, covered with two thicknesses of woolen blankets, over which is drawn a covering of unbleached muslin. The table is, in reality, a water reservoir, the water in which is heated by steam. The glass is heated by the heat penetrating through the covering. The glass is placed face downwards upon the table and a solution of nitrate of silver poured upon it. The heat assists the precipitation of the silver upon the glass. From half an hour to an hour is required for the silvering process, atmospheric conditions and the amount of heat applied making the difference in the time. The glass is then shellaced and painted, and the process is finished.

The factory is equipped with a full complement of machinery, and, while possibly not so large as some others, its product will compare favorably with that of any concern in the country. Its business is constantly on the increase, and the prospects for the future are exceedingly bright.

Joseph Hosey, who has charge of the mechanical part of the business, was for six years superintendent of B. L. Anderson's plate glass works in Chicago. His extended experience in that and other factories peculiarly fits him for the position he occupies in the Grand Rapids Glass factory.

Possibility of Canadian Competition.

In the Central and Western States no such shortage in the potato crop has been known since the disastrous failure of 1890. The notable exception to the general shortage is found in Northern Maine, where the great potato country of the Aroostook has a tremendous crop, shipments of which from Houlton and other points have been rushed down to Boston and temporarily depressed the market there. The same favorable crop conditions prevailed over a large part of the maritime provinces. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia having quite a surplus for export. If the present tariff of 25c per bushel should be removed or reduced by the coming Congress, it would cause heavy receipts from the Canadian Provinces with consequent falling off in prices. The conclusion is justified that the United States crop is under the outturn of 150,000,000 bushels last year, against 240,000,000 the previous season and only 127,000,000 bushels in 1890—the shortest crop on record.

The more one endeavors to sound the depths of his ignorance the deeper the chasm appears.

SOME FACTS ABOUT COFFEE.

One of the most important articles of daily consumption and of commerce is coffee, and as Brazil is the largest producer, furnishing more than half the total supply of the western nations, it follows that the production of this indispensable article is likely to be much interfered with by the war in that country.

Coffee has been in use from the earliest times in Abyssinia and Arabia, but it was not brought into Europe, at Constantinople, until the sixteenth century, and not into England until the seventeenth. The year 1652 is given as the date when this beverage was introduced in London, but to-day Europe consumes more than 6,000,000 bags a year, and the consumption constantly grows.

It is an interesting fact that, although coffee is a native of the Old World, the New has become its chief habitat, the South and Central American countries producing ten-twelfths of all that is consumed in America and Europe. The production of this important bean has, for a number of years, been constantly increasing to meet the rapidly growing demand, and so much has coffee become a necessary of life in the United States that the Government, some years ago, removed the import duty and allowed it to come in free. Being a product of the tropics, no coffee of account is grown in the United States, although it flourishes in Mexico.

There is much in the situation in which coffee is grown. The plant is a native of the tropics and can be cultivated only in regions free from frost, though excessive heat is inimical to a healthy growth or good product. Thus, in the low, hot lands of the entire coast of the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea and South Atlantic, its cultivation is not attempted; and it is only back on the high lands and hill ranges that successful plantations are found. Mexico is the most northern and Paraguay the most southern of the countries of this continent where its cultivation has been profitably pursued, and the area of territory in each of the countries where it is grown that can be successfully devoted to the production of coffee is much less than is generally supposed.

Coffee depends for the favor in which it is held as a beverage upon its stimulating and refreshing power. It braces up the nervous system and induces wakefulness. It is a stimulant without any injurious reaction, although, when taken in excess, so potent an agent must produce damaging effects. Its stimulating and exciting properties are due to an alkaloid active principle belonging to the general class with quinine, and known as "caffeine." The corresponding alkaloid of tea is "theine."

A pamphlet on the production of coffee in America, issued by the Bureau of American Republics, gives some interesting information concerning the quantities and varieties grown in the various countries of this hemisphere. Statistics of the world's coffee crop for 1888-89 are there given from authentic commercial sources. They are:

Countries.	Pounds.
Brazil.....	812,000,000
Java.....	96,824,000
Padang, Sumatra.....	14,320,000
Celebes, Ceylon, India and Manila.....	62,720,000
Africa and Mocha.....	13,320,000
Mexico and Central America.....	80,540,000
Venezuela.....	78,400,000
West Indies.....	94,304,000

Total.....1,249,528,000

These figures show that the American product vastly overshadows the Asiatic

and African crop. A statement of the consumption of coffee to the head of population, made in 1873, places Holland at the front, the people of that country using 21 pounds each a year. In Denmark it is 14 pounds, and Belgium 13. No other country reaches those figures. But the importation of coffee free of duty into the United States has greatly increased the consumption of the bean, a consumption which will continue to grow. The production of coffee is not likely to outstrip the demand for it.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL.

Events are now moving more rapidly in Brazil, if the latest reports are to be believed. Both the Government and the rebels are becoming active, and stirring events may be looked for shortly. It was announced in recent dispatches that Fort Santa Cruz, the fortress guarding the entrance to the harbor of Rio, which has given the insurgent squadron more trouble than all of the other defenses of President Peixoto put together, had ceased firing and had declared neutrality.

While this does not mean that the fort has gone over to the insurgents, it does mean that, as far as President Peixoto is concerned, it has ceased to be of value, and, unless he can replace its present garrison with another more faithful, it can be safely assumed that, before many days go by, the fort will be in the possession of the rebels. For the present, at any rate, its neutrality affords them free ingress and egress as far as the harbor of Rio is concerned, and nothing now stands in the way of their securing all the supplies they need.

The loss of Fort Santa Cruz will prove a serious blow to the Brazilian Government, and, should the fortification fall into the hands of the rebels, they would be able to prevent the vessels President Peixoto is said to be gathering together from coming to the relief of Rio de Janeiro, as, with the fort and fleet at their disposal, and with the ability to guard the channel with torpedoes, the rebels would be able to destroy any vessel that might attempt to force a passage into the harbor. In their hands, the fort would prove of greater importance than it has in the hands of the Government, as, with full command on the water, they are in a position to plant torpedoes and otherwise obstruct the entrance to the bay.

Another development of significance has been the purchase of the Morgan ships El Rio and El Cid, and the accumulations of a large amount of munitions of war in New York. These purchases have unquestionably been for use in Brazil, but whether they are to go to the insurgents or to the Government it is difficult to say, although the general impression is that the purchases have been made for the Government.

There have also been recent developments pointing to the probability that Admiral Mello has also agents at work in this country and in Europe. The Brazilian warship Riachuelo, which is believed to have declared for the insurgents, is reported to be in European waters presumably on some mission connected with the rebellion. Agents are also at work at the various South American capitals endeavoring to secure recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. Such recognition, if accorded, would greatly benefit the cause of the revolution, as it would debar the Government of Brazil from purchasing war material from the neighboring States, and would afford the rebel ships the protection of international laws and usage.

DAWSON'S Pearl Wheat Flakes,

THE FINEST BREAKFAST DISH.



CLEAN, WHOLESOME, Free from Dust and Broken Particles,

Put up in neat Cartons of 2 pounds each, 36 Cartons per Case. Price \$3.50 per Case. Sells at 15 cents per package, two packages for 25 cents.

Try It! Buy It! Use It!

Sold by all jobbers in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

MANUFACTURED BY

DAWSON BROTHERS, Pontiac, Mich.

To Dealers in Illuminating Oils:

When the new law took effect July 1 last, changing the test of Illuminating Oils, notice was given that we would market from Tank Wagons our XXX W. W. Michigan Headlight only, knowing full well this grade of oil to be equal to any oil our competitors could furnish under any brand. At the request of many dealers in this city we have decided to make deliveries from our Tank Wagons our trade mark brand of EOCENE Oil at 7 cents, in addition to our regular XXX W. W. Michigan Headlight at 5½ cents per gallon.

We have no hesitation in stating that our EOCENE Oil is superior to any oil marketed in this city or State, notwithstanding a higher price is obtained for an oil inferior in quality.

Hereafter when any change in the price of Tank Wagon oil occurs in this city we will notify dealers through the MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

Standard Oil Co.,

J. C. BONNELL, Manager.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 30, 1893.

TRADESMAN COMPANY,

ORIGINATORS AND ORIGINAL INTRODUCERS OF THE

Coupon Book System

FOR THE USE OF
*Merchants and Manufacturers who conduct Stores in connection with their
 Mills and Factories*

THE TRADESMAN COUPON BOOK.

This Coupon Book was the first introduced by us, and having been on the market over ten years, is consequently the most popular.

Each book contains a blank note. The coupons being ten to a page, and in denominations of 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents, change can be made as readily as with money.

We will send any number of any denomination of books, at regular price, as a trial order.



Price per Hundred Books.

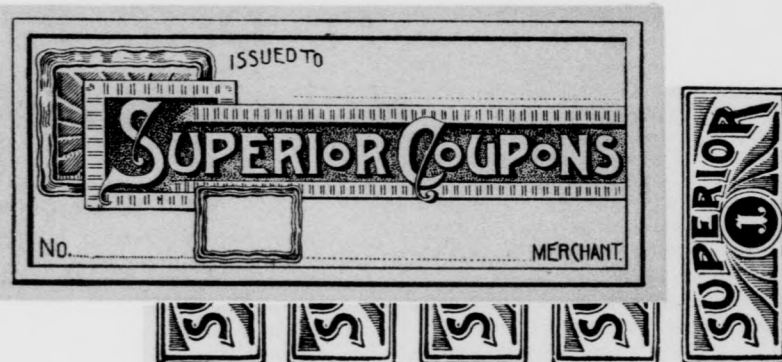
BOOKS	PRICE
\$ 1	\$2 00
\$ 2	2 50
\$ 3	3 00
\$ 5	3 00
\$10	4 00
\$20	5 00

SEE QUANTITY DISCOUNTS.

THE SUPERIOR COUPON BOOK.

This Coupon Book is the result of many requests for larger coupons than are used in the Tradesman grade, making them more convenient to handle.

There are but half the number of coupons to a page, and the books contain twice as many leaves as the Tradesman Book, necessitating a slight advance in the price; otherwise the denominations are the same, and the book meets the same requirements.



Price per Hundred Books.

BOOKS	PRICE
\$ 1	\$2 50
\$ 2	3 00
\$ 3	3 50
\$ 5	4 00
\$10	5 00
\$20	6 00

SEE QUANTITY DISCOUNTS.

THE UNIVERSAL COUPON BOOK.

This Coupon Book was introduced by us about five years ago, to meet the demand for a book containing all coupons of small denominations.

As each leaf of 1 cent coupons contains 25 cts., it will be seen at a glance how readily change can be made. In the larger denominations we bind in some 5 cent coupons, unless otherwise ordered, making the book less bulky. The price is a shade higher than our other styles, but the books are fast coming into general favor, on account of their convenience.



Price per Hundred Books.

BOOKS	PRICE
\$ 1	\$3 00
\$ 2	3 50
\$ 3	4 00
\$ 5	5 00
\$10	6 00
\$20	7 00

SEE QUANTITY DISCOUNTS.

SPECIAL COUPON BOOKS.

Many large concerns prefer to use their own books exclusively, and we have a long list of customers in this class. Where parties order 1000 books at one shipment we print a special front cover, like E. G. Goddard Lumber Co., using either Tradesman, Superior or Universal coupons, as customer prefers, basing charge on kind of coupon used, and according 20 per cent. discount.

On orders for 2,000 books at a time we accord specially designed and engraved cover, like Sterling Manufacturing Co., using any coupon desired, basing charge on kind of coupon used, and according 20 per cent. discount.

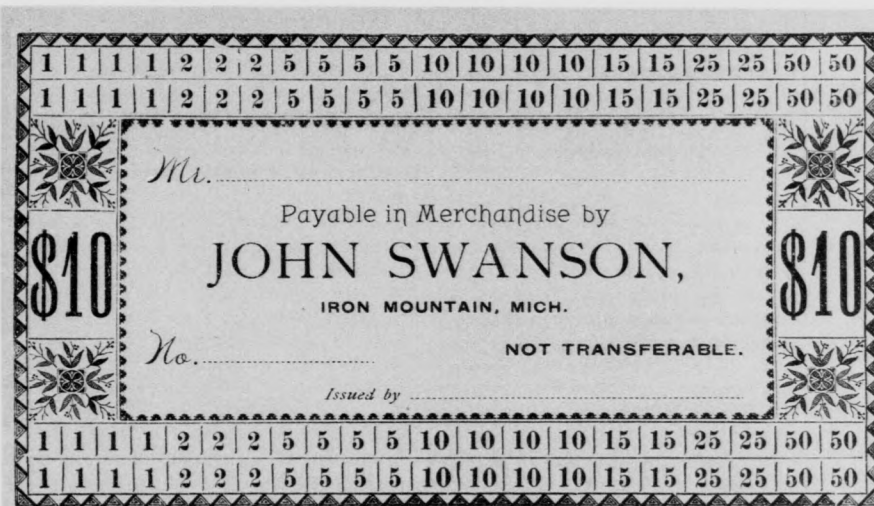
Where 5,000 books are ordered at one time we furnish specially designed and engraved cover and coupons, any grade desired, charging list on grade selected, less 20 per cent. discount.



The Tradesman CREDIT CHECK.

PRICE LIST.

	Any denomination
500,	\$3 00
1,000,	5 00
2,000,	8 00



Steel Check Punch.



Price, 75 cents, net.

OUR FACILITIES UNSURPASSED.

No other establishment can compete with us in quality, price or rapidity of execution, as we do our own engraving, printing and binding—giving every order careful scrutiny from the time it is received until the package is delivered to the transportation company. Since engaging in the business, ten years ago, we have spent thousands of dollars in perfecting the system and bringing it to its present high standard of excellence, having put in special machinery for nearly every department of the work, and keeping constantly employed a force of skilled workmen who have had many years' experience in the coupon book business.

TERMS OF SALE.

All firms having an acceptable rating with either Dun or Bradstreet will be accorded 30 days' time. Those who have not an approved rating are expected to accompany their orders with a remittance sufficient to cover same.

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS.

Orders for	200 or over	5 per cent.
"	" 500	10 "
"	" 1000	20 "

TRANSPORTATION.

Unless otherwise directed, orders for Coupon Books are forwarded by mail, express or freight, whichever would be cheaper, time and distance considered. Where cash or draft accompanies order transportation charges are invariably prepaid.

WARNING TO THE TRADE.

The trade are warned against using any infringements of our coupon systems, as the manufacturers will protect their rights and the rights of their customers, and will prosecute any infringers to the full extent of the law.

In conclusion, we trust the reader will bear in mind that we are the oldest and largest manufacturers of Coupon Books in the country, and send his orders for anything he may need in our line to

TRADESMAN COMPANY,

Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

VALUE OF AN IDEAL IN BUSINESS.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

In whatever occupation one may be engaged, whether as proprietor in charge or employe, a half-hearted man has little chance of ultimate success. If one drifts into a business, or accepts it as a mere temporary expedient for making a living until something else shall turn up, it will hardly bring out the latent energies of the individual. In such case he will not be likely to pursue the calling with a force and a purpose that can command prosperous conditions. His plans will be carelessly laid—no effort will be made to anticipate accidents or unforeseen emergencies; and unless unusual good luck attends, he will soon figure in the list of failures.

This, in fact, is one of the most common causes that prevents success in so many enterprises. The majority take up new occupations at all periods of life with no design or expectation of permanence; and so do not study the nature and requirements of the one thus chosen. They think it something any one may learn; but find out their mistake by sharp experience long after the time when such experience would be of the greatest value. Comparatively very few lay early plans to prepare themselves theoretically and practically for a continuous life employment.

It is, therefore, no uncommon thing to hear men complaining that the business they follow is unprofitable, speak of it with disparaging comment, and wish they had chosen another. Of course, they can have no pride in it—no thought of how to dignify it before the world by showing how effective it may be made in supplying the wants of a community. In fact, they have no proper idea to incite them to efforts to make it worthy of public appreciation. A man who does not love his occupation, and maintain its interests against all others, might as well be a slave without hope or purpose, and is only fit to execute the will of another. In this free land where all may decide how they shall use their powers and capital in life's various enterprises, one should gladly make a choice; and ever after prove its wisdom by doing his best to make his chosen calling a success financially, and loyally support every effort to make it respected by the public at large.

In commercial operations, especially, in addition to a fair knowledge of details, some well defined governing purpose should regulate one's conduct in order to secure even a moderate measure of success. In the absence of such a purpose can be traced most of the uncertainties and perils of ordinary business life. And when we consider the kind of motives that control certain dealers, it is easy to account for many results that otherwise appear mysterious.

Some fail from lack of perseverance, others for want of capital at the time it is most needed; while not a few lose the opportunity of a lifetime by hesitation in not taking at the flood "the tide that leads on to fortune." Many are not satisfied with moderate gains at first; and so launch deeper into lines of trade they do not understand in hope that increased sales will carry them through to a prosperous future. Some leave a location if fortune does not at once smile on them, and seek for a more favorable point to make a new venture—repeating this experience at last from sheer inability to

stay long in one place. It will be fortunate for them if they do not wholly dissipate their capital, leaving no fire-side comforts for old age.

An ideal that governs the conduct of any business may be of an elevating nature, or unworthy and debasing. The world is full of both kinds, and will be, so long as the right and wrong struggle for supremacy in the hearts of mankind. Some hustlers appear to think that "Get there, Eli" is a terse and ambitious motto for business men. With a certain class it has a ring that appeals to their dash and energy; and under its inspiration they enter the race for wealth. Their ideal is to make money at all events, without regard to the how or why. It is not a very lofty nor worthy one, taken by itself. The majority of hustlers who use it have no modifying principle to qualify their ideal, or to give it a wider range and higher aim.

Consequently they are often found over-stepping the rules honorable men consider binding. The fierce competitions of trade drive them to schemes that are mean and cowardly; and in time perhaps to others that are clearly dishonest. In following their ideal, they take little thought of what may be called the equities. Others' rights concern them not. They take no pains to disguise the determination that whoever stands between them and their personal interests will be pushed aside or run over. "No friendship in business" is a common expression among men of their class; and in putting friendly feeling for all competitors out of the way, they put themselves outside and beyond every genial and honorable ambition that makes a business life worth living.

For acts that are false or mean they feel no sense of shame. They gloat over a successful trick played on some competitor, who, trusting to their honor, left a weak spot unguarded. They not only outreach and undermine honest men in their own line of business, but trespass on the lines of dealers whose goods have no reasonable connection with their own; and, while cutting prices on this stock at a reckless rate, pose as enterprising merchants trying to serve a public which they assert, has been heretofore robbed by extortion. They are not above the vile practice of sending spies to the stores of competitors, in quest of information on which to base plans that are not compatible with square dealing. As guerillas in trade, they carry out the character to the letter by never making an open fight in daylight, nor at any time when chances are likely to be equal.

One such dealer in a town will do more to corrupt the morals of a community than any dozen men who are not in business. He breeds distrust of every honest merchant in the minds of his customers, and by means of that distrust rides into popular favor. By lowering the standard of trade to his own ideal, he makes it harder for other business men to acquire or maintain a reputation for fair dealing. Even their own commercial life does not last long, nor end prosperously. But the fact that as one of this class disappears from the stage of action another takes his place, renders the condition of the dealer who adopts a different ideal one long struggle against unpropitious circumstances.

Notwithstanding, in the light of all recorded experience we may safely con-

clude that it pays every business man to have a worthy ideal, as a guiding star, always before him. If he is faithful to it the world will know, and be the better for it. False lights may deceive for a time; but to the true light ever upheld men will turn at last. Whatever virtue that ideal may represent—whether honor, excellence, justice, liberality, courtesy, truthfulness, industry, or any other quality that is an object of worthy ambition, its reflex action will stimulate to methods that never fail to secure in the long run enduring success.

No matter how small is the sphere of one's operations, so long as the business is carried on in the glow of an honest purpose to maintain at all hazards the jewel of integrity, the man and his work are both ennobled thereby. Every useful employment, however humbly rated, is dignified or disgraced according to the ideal that governs the methods used therein. The resolve, to make excellence the standard, to give always value for value, to punctually fulfill every business obligation, to treat competitors within the strictest lines of courtesy; in short, to make honorable dealing the end and aim in all business methods, lifts one with a small capital, in all that constitutes true merit, to a level with the merchant of large means and wide renown who deals in cargoes and signs checks for tens of thousands.

Every day's record, showing as it does additional lapses from true business integrity among men who have risen by merit to positions of large financial responsibility, proves how useless are all the qualifications that make a business man successful, without the guiding star principle, that keeps him true to the only conditions leading to ultimate success. With a worthy ideal, and a plan of conduct arranged to meet its requirements, one may be armed against all the tempting allurements that bring so many well meaning men to the brink of disaster, and some even to crime and lasting dishonor. Inspired by such a purpose he is secure from the frequent solicitations to dabble in "puts and calls," or launch out into speculative enterprises of doubtful morality that are set before the country dealer who tires of plodding (though it may be never so safely) in a beaten track.

Sentiment is not business, it is true, but business is none the worse for a percentage of sentiment paid as premium on a policy of insurance against commercial disaster. It may not wholly prevent calamities to which the best business men are subject, but it will lessen their frequency, furnish a buffer for the shock of adversities that may come, and prove a reserve force to retrieve the losses one may not entirely avoid.

S. P. WHITMARSH.

Information from the Slot.

"A year or so ago," said a young man to a Pittsburgher. "I spent a few weeks in New Orleans. One day I saw a machine which bore the inscription: 'Drop a nickel in the slot and learn how to make your pants last.' As I hadn't a great deal of money, I thought an investment of 5 cents to show me how to save the purchase of a pair of trousers would be small capital put to good use, so I dropped a nickel in and a card appeared. What do you suppose it recommended as the way to make your pants last?"

"Don't wear 'em, I suppose."

"No."

"What did it say?"

"Make your coat and vest first."

CUSHMAN'S **Menthol Inhaler**
CURES
Catarrh,
Hay Fever,
Headache,
Neuralgia, Colds Sore Throat.

The first Inhalations stop sneezing, snuffling coughing and headache. This relief is worth the price of an Inhaler. Continued use will complete the cure.

Prevents and cures
Sea Sickness
On cars or boat.

The cool exhilarating sensation following its use is a luxury to travelers. Convenient to carry in the pocket; no liquid to drop or spill; lasts a year, and costs 50c at druggists. Registered mail 60c, from

H. D. CUSHMAN, Manufacturer.
Three Rivers, Mich.

Guaranteed satisfactory.



SEND US YOUR

BEANS,

WE WANT THEM ALL,
NO MATTER HOW MANY.

Will Always Give Full Market Value



Buildings, Portraits, Cards, Letter
and Note Headings, Patented
Articles, Maps and Plans.

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

PECK'S **HEADACHE**
POWDERS

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber.



KALAMAZOO PANT & OVERALL CO.

221 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Our entire line of Cotton Worsted Pants on hand to be sold at cost for cash. If interested write for samples.
Milwaukee Office: Room 502 Matthew Building.

Our fall line of Pants from \$9 to \$42 per dozen are now ready. An immense line of Kersey Pants, every pair warranted not to rip. Bound swatches of entire line sent on approval to the trade.

MEN OF MARK.

Thos. B. Perkins, Senior Member of Perkins & Richmond.

Thomas B. Perkins was born in Williamstown, Mass., in the year 1848. Shortly after this most important event in his life his parents removed to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he attended school until his 9th year, when the family removed to a farm in Allegany county, N. Y., where he remained until he was 16 years of age. From this time on he made his own way in the world, never having received a dollar for which he did not give a full equivalent. He went first to Pithole, Penn., where oil had just been struck, and "struck a job" as engineer at \$6 a day. At the time Mr. Perkins first saw Pithole there were not more than 500 people there. In less than two years it had a population of 10,000. It was a veritable "mushroom town," springing up in an incredibly short time, and disappearing almost as quickly. Mr. Perkins remained in the oil country but two years and then came to Ionia, Mich., and began the manufacture of drag saws. This business he followed for a year, when he returned to his old home in Dunkirk, N. Y., to visit his parents and renew old friendships. He then came to Grand Rapids and worked at carpentering for about two years, and then spent a year learning photographing with Warren Wykes. He next went to Bloomington, Ill., bought a gallery and started business for himself. He sold out after two years, however, and went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and organized the Perkins Engine Co., engaging in the manufacture of steam engines. Two years later the business was removed to Toledo, Ohio, and shortly afterwards Mr. Perkins sold his interest and returned to Fort Wayne. His next venture was the manufacture of tobacco pipes, but he disposed of this business in a short time and returned to Grand Rapids, engaging in the photographing business with Mr. Wykes. He remained with Mr. Wykes four years and then bought the old Horton gallery. The tearing down of the building in which his gallery was located led to the formation of the firm of Avery & Perkins, wholesale dealers in photographers' supplies. They were located on

Fountain street in the Hartman block. Two years later Mr. Richmond entered the firm, the style being changed to Perkins, Richmond & Co. Later Mr. Avery sold his interest in the business to his partners and the firm became, as at present, Perkins & Richmond. In January of this year the business was moved to its present location at 101 Ottawa street. The business has been very considerably enlarged since Avery & Perkins started on Fountain street, and, though photographers' supplies still constitute the chief feature, the firm are large dealers in bicycles and picture frame mouldings. An extensive and constantly increasing trade bespeaks the favor in which the firm is held by the public.

Mr. Perkins is a member of Eureka Lodge, K. of P., and is financially interested in the erection of the new Pythian Temple.

Purely Personal.

A. Shook, junior member of the firm of Shook & Son, general dealers at Coral, was in town over Sunday, the guest of Byron Stockbridge Davenport.

R. T. Scott, who has traveled in this State many years for the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co., died at his home in Fenton last Thursday as the result of pneumonia.

J. E. Cairns, senior member of the new firm of Cairns & Brown, general dealers at Prairieville, was a welcome visitor to the Grand Rapids market last week.

C. F. Walker, the Glen Arbor general dealer, was in town last week on his way to Milwaukee, where he proposes to lay in a winter's supply of the amber foaming fluid for which that city is famous.

Dr. Chas. S. Hazeltine and family leave the city Saturday for New York, whence they sail for Milan next Thursday. Chas. E. Olney and family leave Thursday for Hartford, Conn., meeting the same vessel at New York.

F. S. Cashion, senior member of the firm of Cashion & Son, general merchants at Baldwin, has returned from a thirteen months' stay in Oklahoma, during which time he secured a patent on a quarter section of fertile land near Hennessey. His son also homesteaded 160 acres on the Cherokee reservation.

WE HAVE FOUND IT. WHAT?

That which we and the trade have been looking for.

A FANCY BUTCHER'S LARD.

80-pound Tubs..... 11½
Tierces..... 11¼

*Musselman
Grocer Co.*

WESTERN MICHIGAN AGENTS FOR

G. H. HAMMOND CO'S SUPERIOR BUTTERINE.

Why Not Use the Best?

OUR

"Sunlight"

FANCY PATENT FLOUR

Is unsurpassed for whiteness, purity and strength. Increase your trade and place your self beyond the competition of your neighbors by selling this unrivaled brand. Write us for price delivered at your railroad station.

The Walsh-DeRoo Milling Co.,

HOLLAND, MICH.



OUR VALLEY CITY MILL

Has been completely reconstructed this summer with a full line of the latest and best flour mill machinery known, and it will afford us great pleasure to have you call, at your own convenience, and see what can be done in a modern flour mill. Our plan has been, and ever will be, to give the people in "LILY WHITE" and "SNOW FLAKE" flour the very best possible productions that a careful combination of the best grades of wheat, milled by the most approved methods, will produce. How well we have succeeded the wide reputation and steadily increasing demand for these brands attest.

THE FAMOUS
LILY
WHITE
FLOUR

Will now be Finer than
ever.



VALLEY
CITY
Milling Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
U.S.A.

OUR
ROLLER
CHAMPION

For a Fancy Patent has
no Equal.

To those who desire a Superior grade of flour we guarantee our "GOLD MEDAL" or "HARVEST QUEEN" to give perfect satisfaction. With three well equipped full roller mills we are in a position to offer the very best grades of spring and winter wheat flour. Our "street car feed" has a wide reputation and is absolutely pure corn and oats scoured and cracked. When you need flour feed or millstuffs get our prices before buying elsewhere. Give us a trial order, to compare quality as well as price, and we are confident you will be pleased to have your name added to a long list of regular customers to whom we hereby extend thanks for many past favors.

Very truly yours,

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Drugs & Medicines.**State Board of Pharmacy.**

One Year—James Vernon, Detroit.
Two Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Three Years—George Gundrum, Ionia.
Four Years—C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan.
Five Years—S. E. Parkill, Owosso.
President—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Secretary—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.
Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

President—A. B. Stevens, Ann Arbor.
Vice-President—A. F. Parker, Detroit.
Treasurer—W. Dupont, Detroit.
Secretary—S. A. Thompson, Detroit.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

President, John D. Muir; Sec'y, Frank H. Escott.

THE COST OF LIVING.

While the debates upon the Repeal bill were prolix and exhaustive beyond precedent, particularly in the Senate, no new facts were elicited by them in regard to silver, and no new arguments adduced. It was a repetition over and over again of the story which we have been made familiar in the interminable discussion of the subject by writers and speakers both in this country and in Europe. The point upon which the advocates of silver at this session of Congress have most insisted has been the alleged increase of the purchasing power of gold and the resulting fall in the gold prices of staple commodities, which, they charge, works injustice to debtors by requiring a larger amount of the fruits of their labor for the payment of their debts. In addition, it is contended that the fear of a further fall in prices from the continued rise in the value of gold discourages the expansion of trade and the investment of capital in new enterprises.

As to the fact that, measured by gold, the prices of many important staples have fallen and are still falling, there can be no controversy. It is a matter of undisputed record that the gold prices of wheat, cotton, beef, tallow, leather, iron, sugar, and similar articles are from one-half to two-thirds of what they were twenty years ago, whereas, if their prices were measured by silver, they would remain substantially unchanged. At the same time, it is also a fact which considerably impairs the force of the argument drawn from these lower prices, that, while they have been falling, wages, salaries and the emoluments of professional men have steadily risen, and, what is more important, the cost of living has increased, in spite of the greater cheapness of food, clothing, and other necessities of life. Although more beef, bread, sugar, tea, cotton and woolen cloth, leather, oil, gas, and things of that kind can be had for a gold dollar now than could be had twenty years ago, it takes a good many more dollars than it did then to pay housekeeping and living expenses, and, of course, the dollars must be earned or they could not be paid. If the appreciation of gold has caused the fall of prices in the case of some articles it should cause it in the case of all, and it should affect labor as well as the things which labor produces.

In the matter of house rents, to begin with, a notable rise has taken place within twenty years. In fact, the occupation of a whole house has become in the large cities a luxury which numbers of refined and well educated people have to forego, contenting themselves instead with parts of houses, or with what are called flats, or sets of rooms in huge buildings inhabited by a number of families. The rents of the tenements of the poorer people have likewise risen, while those paid by the rich have soared into

the thousands of dollars annually. The rise is due partly to competition for residences in localities eligible from their nearness to centers either of business or of fashion, and also to the superior elegance and luxury of the accommodations furnished. Even tenement houses, under our new health laws, are more costly both to build and to maintain, and therefore bring higher rents.

While the raw materials of food are confessedly much cheaper than they were formerly, the process of preparing them for consumption has become far more expensive. The wages of plain cooks have reached figures which would be thought fabulous by our grandfathers and grandmothers, if they could be told of them, while the more pretentious artists who have come to us lately from France and from Sweden demand compensations equal to those of many competent school teachers. Apart, too, from cooks' wages, the bill of fare no longer in any but the poorest families consists of plain beef, bread and potatoes. Fruits, fish and vegetables, of all kinds and at all seasons, are freely consumed, while in the depth of winter canned goods supply the temporary lack of the fresh articles. In the matter of drinking and smoking, the number of liquor saloons, beer shops, cigar shops and soda water fountains, and the millions paid for taxes on liquor and tobacco, demonstrate the immense expenditure of our people for this kind of refreshment.

The tendency toward employing great numbers of servants in housework, although it is most marked among people with the great fortunes which have come into existence since the war, has not been without its effect upon families of less means. Our homes are so much handsomer, are so much more nicely furnished, and are adorned with so many more objects of art and beauty, that more care has to be taken to keep them in the condition of neatness and order so dear to every woman than was required in the days of painted walls, horsehair covered sofas and chairs, Brussels carpets, and muslin-curtained windows. The wages of house servants, too, like those of cooks, have advanced at least one-half within twenty years, and, added to their increased numbers and the cost of their board, constitute a serious item of the household budget.

Clothing, like food, has become more expensive, notwithstanding the fall in the materials out of which it is manufactured. When the sewing machine was first introduced great apprehension was felt that it would deprive of employment a vast number of men and women who made their livings by the use of the needle. The work that they were doing could be done by the aid of machines operated by a comparatively few hands, and the rest, it was supposed, would have to starve. The result, however, has been to make work, not only for all who had work then, but for many more. Garments, as a rule, are cheaper, but people wear more of them, and many demand finer goods, costlier trimmings, and more artistic shapes. Fashionable tailors and dressmakers, in spite of foreign competition, charge enormous prices for their wares, and their example is imitated as far as possible by the less eminent members of the trade.

The amount of money paid for amusements of all kinds is immensely greater than it used to be. The prices of theater

tickets, which were advanced during the suspension of specie payments to meet the depreciation of our greenbacks, were not reduced when gold came down to par, but remain at paper money figures. Notwithstanding, theaters have multiplied throughout the country, all of them well patronized, and we hear every few days of the opening of a new one. Vocal and instrumental concerts find patronage, not always, to be sure, enough to make them remunerative, but enough to draw large sums from the pockets of those who love music and, sometimes, when the performer is a favorite, like the pianist Paderewski, to reward him handsomely.

The same scale of increased expenditure is found in doctors' and dentists' bills, in lawyers' fees, in clergymen's salaries, and in those of teachers both in private schools and in homes, in the purchases of newspapers, magazines, and books, and in pleasure travel. It is a great mistake to suppose that the 100,000 passengers who annually cross the ocean for a tour in Europe comprise exclusively the very wealthiest of our citizens. On the contrary, nine-tenths of them are people to whom the cost of the trip is a serious matter and who deprive themselves of many other pleasures in order to provide for it. How ready, too, vast numbers are to spend their money for travel in their own country the statistics of our railroads show, and the multitudes who, at great expense, visited the Chicago Exposition are evidence to the same effect.

It may be objected that what is true of the population of a great and wealthy city is not necessarily true of other parts of the United States, and that the luxury of a metropolis is, perhaps, confined to its own limits. The testimony of all who are familiar with the facts goes to prove, however, that the mode of living in large cities is not exceptional, but substantially the same as that in most cities and towns of importance, and that the rural districts have adopted it as far as they can. On the prairies of the West and the plantations of the South there is, indeed, not the same opportunity nor the same means for lavishness, but all agree that the condition of Western farmers and Southern planters has become much more comfortable, to say the least, since the days of log huts and board shanties.

Without going further into details, I think I have shown enough to prove that the shrinkage of prices attributed to the influence of the gold standard, though it has affected commodities for the production of which only the rudest and most primitive kind of labor is required, has not extended to products which are the result of great mechanical and intellectual skill. While the recent extensive building of railroads in this country and abroad has immensely increased the area of cultivated land within reach of the world's markets, and consequently has increased proportionately the supply of staple agricultural products, there has not been a corresponding increase in the supply of human beings able to create the luxuries demanded by our ever advancing civilization. The so-called "iron law," according to which the tendency of wages is always to the lowest limit at which labor can be supported applies only to countries like India, the population of which is content with a mere subsistence, and has none of the expensive habits of

a people like ours. Here the bottom limit of wages is that at which men and women earn what they think is sufficient to enable them to live in the manner in which they are living. When wages fall below that limit the supply of labor will gradually decrease, through the decrease of marriages and the births of children, until the demand for it brings wages up again. In the same manner those among the growers of wheat and cotton who are least able to endure the prevailing low prices of their products will give up the business and go to work at something else, leaving the field to those who are better situated. In any case the lowering of the money standard sought to be obtained by the free coinage of silver would benefit only those of them who happen to be in debt, and when their debts were paid they would be in no better condition under the silver standard than they are now under that of gold.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

Use of Arsenic in Prints.

The very considerable uneasiness which not long since prevailed in the public mind from the supposed free use of arsenic by manufacturers in the preparation of cotton prints has, it would seem, been generally quieted, and, though it is true that a large proportion of such goods contain arsenic, the quantity is so small as to be practically harmless. Many of the anilines, it is asserted, such as ceruleine blue, aniline greens, etc., and many of the vegetable colors, are fixed on calico with a salt of alumina and a solution of white arsenic in glycerine or in a borax solution. The reaction that takes place on steaming the goods is a double compound of arsenic, alumina, and coloring matter, or, briefly, double arseniate of alumina and dye. This compound constitutes the insoluble "lake" which colors the fibres of the cloth with a more or less insoluble and fast color; this at once removes any danger in the wearing of the material. Indeed, it is asserted as a matter of fact that aniline colors contain a considerable excess of alumina, and this is a preventive against the possible presence of uncombined arsenic. In extract alizarine colors the soluble arseniate of alumina is in some instances added by manufacturers for the purpose of giving to the colors a greater degree of brightness, but, on steaming, the insoluble compound is obtained, as before described.

Want Their Inheritance.

Thirty-five years ago a farmer, reputed to be wealthy, died at Ridgeway, Pa., and on his deathbed told his heirs that they would find \$35,000 concealed in the attic of his house. They looked diligently for it, and failed to find any of it. Not long ago the house was sold to Andrew Benner, and, looking through the attic, he found \$7,000 of the money. He took it to Buffalo and deposited it in a bank, being indiscreet enough to tell where he got it. The old farmer's daughter, a Mrs. Steffens, residing at St. Paul, Minn., heard of it, and demanded the money. Benner refused to give it up, and she had him arrested on the charge of stealing. Benner says that he bought the farm as it was, and that the money belongs to him.

For Strangers Only.

"I stopped in a small town in West Virginia, not long ago," remarked a drummer, "and as I stood on the platform at the station, looking for somebody to tell me something about the place, a native passed along."

"Is there a hotel in this town?" I inquired.

"Thar ain't," he replied, quite to the point.

"Isn't there any place for strangers to stop at?"

"Well, yes," he said hesitatingly. "Thar's a boardin' house where nobody but strangers stops. Anybody that knowed anything about it wouldn't stop thar."

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—German Quinine.	Turpentine.	Oil Pennyroyal.	Nitrate Silver.
Decided—Cubeb.	Cubeb Powdered.		
ACIDUM.			
Aceticum.....	80 10		
Benzoleum German.....	65 75		
Carbolicum.....	25 30		
Chloric.....	50 55		
Hydrochloric.....	30 5		
Nitricum.....	10 12		
Oxalicum.....	10 12		
Phosphoricum dil.....	20		
Salicylicum.....	1 30 1 20		
Sulphuricum.....	1 1 5		
Tannicum.....	1 40 1 60		
Tartaricum.....	30 33		
AMMONIA.			
Aqua, 16 deg.....	3 1/2 5		
" 20 deg.....	5 1/2 7		
Carbonas.....	1 1/2 14		
Chloridum.....	13 14		
ANILINE.			
Black.....	2 00 2 25		
Brown.....	80 1 0		
Red.....	45 50		
Yellow.....	2 50 3 00		
BACCAR.			
Cubeb (po 36).....	2 2 30		
Juniperus.....	80 10		
Xanthoxylum.....	25 30		
BALSAMUM.			
Copaiba.....	42 45		
Peru.....	21 9		
Terabin, Canada.....	60 65		
Tolutan.....	35 50		
CORTEK.			
Abies, Canadian.....	18		
Cassia.....	11		
Cinchona Flava.....	18		
Euonymus atropurp.....	30		
Myrica Cerifera, po.....	20		
Prunus Virgin.....	12		
Quillaja, grd.....	12		
Sassafras.....	12		
Ulmus Po (Ground 15).....	15		
EXTRACTUM.			
Glycyrrhiza Glabra.....	24 25		
" po.....	35		
Haematox, 1 lb. box.....	11 12		
" 18.....	13 14		
" 1/4.....	14 15		
" 1/8.....	16 17		
FERRU.			
Carbonate Precip.....	2 15		
Citrate and Quinia.....	2 50		
Citrate Soluble.....	2 80		
Ferrocyanidum Sol.....	2 50		
Solnt Chloride.....	2 15		
Sulphate, com'l.....	2 90		
" pure.....	2 7		
FLORA.			
Arnica.....	18 20		
Anthem.....	3 2 35		
Matricaria.....	50 65		
FOJIA.			
Barosma.....	18 50		
Cassia Acutifol, Tin.....	25 28		
" nively.....	35 50		
" Alx.....	35 50		
Salvia officinalis, 1/2.....	15 25		
and 1/4.....	80 10		
Ura Ursi.....	80 10		
GUMMI.			
Acacia, 1st picked.....	2 60		
" 2d.....	2 40		
" 3d.....	2 30		
" sifted sorts.....	2 30		
" po.....	60 80		
Aloe, Barb. (po. 30).....	50 60		
" Cape. (po. 30).....	2 12		
Socotri. (po. 30).....	2 50		
Catechu, 1s, (1/4, 1/2, 1/4).....	2 1		
Ammoniac.....	55 60		
Assafetida, (po. 35).....	33 35		
Benzoinum.....	50 55		
Camphora.....	50 55		
Euphorbium po.....	35 40		
Galbanum.....	22 50		
Gamboge, po.....	70 75		
Gualacum, (po. 35).....	2 30		
Kino, (po. 1 10).....	2 15		
Mastic.....	2 80		
Myrrh, (po. 45).....	2 40		
Opit, (po. 3 75).....	2 70 2 75		
Shellac.....	35 42		
" bleached.....	33 35		
Tragacanth.....	40 45		
HERBA—In ounce packages.			
Abiesinthum.....	25		
Eupatorium.....	25		
Lobelia.....	25		
Majoram.....	25		
Mentha Piperita.....	25		
" Vir.....	25		
Rue.....	25		
Tanacetum, V.....	25		
Thymus, V.....	25		
MAGNESIA.			
Calcined, Pat.....	55 60		
Carbonate, Pat.....	20 22		
Carbonate, K. & M.....	20 25		
Carbonate, Jennings.....	35 36		
OLEUM.			
Absinthium.....	3 50 64 00		
Amygdalae, Dulc.....	45 75		
Amygdalae, Amarae.....	8 00 28 25		
Anisi.....	1 70 21 50		
Aurant Cortex.....	2 30 2 40		
Bergamit.....	3 25 3 40		
Cajuput.....	60 65		
Carophylli.....	75 80		
Cedar.....	35 40		
Chenopodii.....	61 60		
Cinnamomi.....	1 10 1 15		
Citrouella.....	2 45		
Conium Mac.....	35 40		
Copaiba.....	8 40 90		

Morphia, S. P. & W.....	2 30 2 45	Seidlitz Mixture.....	2 30	Linseed, bottled.....	42 45
C. Co. S. N. Y. Q. &.....	2 10 2 35	Sinapis.....	2 18	Neat's Foot, winter.....	75 80
Moschus Canton.....	2 40	" opt.....	2 30	strained.....	75 80
Myristica, No 1.....	65 70	Snuff, Maccaboy, De.....	2 30	Spirits Turpentine.....	35 40
Nux Vomica, (po. 30).....	2 10	Voes.....	2 35	PAINTS. bbl. lb.	
Os. Sepa.....	2 10	Snuff, Scotch, De. Voes.....	2 35	Red Venetian.....	1 1/2 2 1/2
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.....	2 20 2 22	Soda Boras, (po. 11).....	10 11	Ochre, yellow Mars.....	1 1/2 2 1/2
Co.....	2 20 2 22	Soda et Potass Tart.....	27 30	" Ber.....	1 1/2 2 1/2
Pils Liq, N. C., 1/2 gal.....	2 20 2 22	Soda Carb.....	1 1/2 2	Putty, commercial.....	2 1/2 2 1/2
doz.....	2 20 2 22	Soda, Bi-Carb.....	2 5	" strictly pure.....	2 1/2 2 1/2
Pils Liq, quarts.....	2 20 2 22	Soda, Ash.....	3 1/2 4	Vermilion Prime Amer.....	13 16
" pints.....	2 20 2 22	Soda, Sulphas.....	2 4	Vermilion, English.....	65 70
Pil Hydrarg, (po. 30).....	2 20 2 22	Sps. Ether Co.....	50 55	Green, Peninsular.....	70 75
Piper Nigra, (po. 32).....	2 20 2 22	" Myrcia Dom.....	2 25	Lead, red.....	6 1/2 7
Piper Alba, (po. 35).....	2 20 2 22	" Myrcia Imp.....	2 30	" white.....	6 1/2 7
Pix Burgun.....	2 20 2 22	" Vinl Rect. bbl.....	2 25 2 35	Whiting, white Span.....	2 70
Plumbi Acet.....	14 15	Less 5c gal, cash ten days.....	1 40 1 45	Whiting, Gliders.....	2 90
Pulvis Ipecac et opil.....	1 10 1 20	Sulphur, Subl.....	2 1/2 3	White, Paris American.....	1 0
Pyrethrum, boxes H.....	2 1 25	" Roll.....	2 2 1/2	Whiting, Paris Eng.....	1 0
& P. D. Co., doz.....	2 1 25	Tamarinds.....	2 10	Pioneer Prepared Paint.....	1 40
Pyrethrum, pv.....	20 30	Terebenth Venice.....	25 30	Swiss Villa Prepared.....	1 00 1 20
Quassia.....	80 10	Theobromae.....	45 48	VARNISHES.	
Quinia, S. P. & W.....	21 20	Vanilla.....	9 00 216 00	No. 1 Turp Coach.....	1 10 1 20
Rubia Tinctorum.....	12 14	Zinc Sulph.....	7 8	Extra Turp.....	1 10 1 20
Saccharum Lactis pv.....	20 22	OILS.		Coach Body.....	2 70 3 00
Salacin.....	1 75 1 80	Whale, winter.....	70 70	No. 1 Turp Furn.....	1 00 1 10
Sanguis Draconis.....	40 50	Lard, extra.....	75 80	Eutra Turk Damar.....	1 55 1 60
Sapo, W.....	12 12	Lard, No. 1.....	42 45	Japan Dryer, No. 1.....	70 75
" M.....	10 12	Linseed, pure raw.....	39 42		
" G.....	2 15				

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

DRUGS

CHEMICALS AND

PATENT MEDICINES

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

SWISS VILLA PREPARED PAINTS.

Full Line of Staple Druggists' Sundries

We are Sole Proprietors of

Weatherly's Michigan Catarrh Remedy.

We have in Stock and Offer a Full Line of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
GINS, WINES, RUMS.

We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.

We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.

All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

The prices quoted in this list are for the trade only, in such quantities as are usually purchased by retail dealers. They are prepared just before going to press and are an accurate index of the local market. It is impossible to give quotations suitable for all conditions of purchase, and those below are given as representing average prices for average conditions of purchase. Cash buyers or those of strong credit usually buy closer than those who have poor credit. Subscribers are earnestly requested to point out any errors or omissions, as it is our aim to make this feature of the greatest possible use to dealers.

AXLE GREASE.		Fruits.		Sap Sago.		No. 1 books, per hundred		No. 1, 6.		GUNPOWDER.	
doz gross		Apples.		Schweitzer, Imported.		No. 2, 6.		XX wood, white.		Rifle—Dupont's.	
Aurora.	55 6 00	3 lb. standard.	1 00	domestic.	2 14	No. 1, 6 1/2.		No. 1, 6 1/2.		Kegs.	
Castor Oil.	60 7 10	York State gallons.	2 90	CATSUP.		No. 2, 6 1/2.		No. 2, 6 1/2.		Half kegs.	
Diamond.	50 5 50	Hamburg.		Blue Label Brand.		Above prices on coupon books		Manilla, white.		Quarter kegs.	
Frazier's.	75 8 00	Apricots.	1 75	Half pint, 25 bottles.	2 75	are subject to the following		6 1/2.		1 lb cans.	
Mica.	65 7 70	Live oak.	1 75	Pint.	4 50	quantity discounts:		Coin.		1 lb cans.	
Paragon.	55 6 00	Santa Cruz.	1 75	Quart 1 doz bottles.	3 50	20 books or over.		Mill No. 4.		Choke Bore—Dupont's.	
BAKING POWDER.		Lusk's.	1 75	Triumph Brand.	1 35	5 per cent		Farinaceous Goods.		Kegs.	
Acme.		Overland.	1 75	Half pint, per doz.	4 50	1000 "		Parina.		Half kegs.	
1 lb. cans, 3 doz.	45	Blackberries.	90	Pint, 25 bottles.	4 50	COUPON PASS BOOKS.		Hominy.		Quarter kegs.	
1 lb. " 2 "	1 00	Cherries.		Quart, per doz.	3 75	[Can be made to represent any		Grits.		1 lb cans.	
Bulk.	10	1 10@20		CLOTHES PINS.		denomination from \$10 down.]		Lima Beans.		Eagle Duck—Dupont's.	
1 lb. cans 6 doz case.	55	Pitted Hamburg.	1 75	5 gross boxes.	40@45	20 books.		Dried.		Kegs.	
1 lb. " 4 doz.	1 10	White.	1 50	COCOA SHELLS.		50 "		Maccaroni and Vermicelli.		Half kegs.	
1 lb. " 2 doz.	2 00	Erle.	1 25	35 lb bags.	23	100 "		Domestic, 12 lb. box.		Quarter kegs.	
5 lb. " 1 doz.	9 00	Damsons, Egg Plums and Green		Less quantity.	23 1/2	250 "		Imported.		1 lb cans.	
Fosfon.	80	Gages.		Found packages.	6 1/2@7	500 "		Oatmeal.		HERBS.	
5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case.	80	Erle.	1 10	COFFEE.		1000 "		Barrels 200.		Sage.	
16 " 2 doz.	2 00	California.	1 60	Green.		500, any one denom'n.		Half barrels 100.		Hops.	
Red Star.	75	Gooseberries.	1 25	Rio.		1000 "		Pearl Barley.		INDIGO.	
1 lb. " 1 doz.	1 40	Common.	1 60	Fair.	17	2000 "		Kegs.		Madras, 5 lb. boxes.	
1 lb. " 2 doz.	2 80	Peaches.	1 60	Good.	18	Steel punch.		Peas.		S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes.	
Telfer's.	45	Maxwell.		Prime.	20	CRACKERS.		Green, bu.		JELLY.	
1 lb. " 1 doz.	85	Shepard's.	1 75	Golden.	20	Butter.		Split per lb.		17 lb. palls.	
1 lb. " 2 doz.	1 50	California.		Peaberry.	22	Seymour XXX.		Rolled Oats.		30 "	
Our Leader.	45	Monitor.		Good.	20	Seymour XXX, cartoon.		Barrels 180.		LICORICE.	
1 lb. cans.	75	Oxford.		Prime.	22	Family XXX.		Half bbls 90.		Pure.	
1 lb. cans.	1 50	Pears.		Peaberry.	22	Seymour XXX, cartoon.		Sago.		Calabria.	
Dr. Price's.	1 50	Domestic.	1 20	Mexican and Guatemala.	22	Salted XXX.		East India.		Sicily.	
DE PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER		Riverside.	2 10	Interior.	25	Kenosha.		Wheat.		MATCHES.	
Dime cans.		Pineapples.		Private Growth.	27	Boston.		Cracked.		No. 9 sulphur.	
4 oz.		Common.	1 00@1 30	Manehaling.	28	Butter biscuit.		FISH—Salt.		Anchor parlor.	
6 oz.		Johnson's sliced.	2 50	Roasted.		Soda.		Bloaters.		No. 2 home.	
8 oz.		" grated.	2 75	To ascertain cost of roasted		Soda, City.		Yarmouth.		Export parlor.	
12 oz.		Booth's sliced.	2 50	coffee, add 1/2 c. per lb. for roast-		Soda, Duchess.		Cod.		MINCE MEAT.	
16 oz.		" grated.	2 75	ing and 15 per cent. for shrink-		Crystal Wafer.		Pollock.		Whole, Grand Bank.	
2 1/2 lb.		Quinces.	1 10	age.		Long Island Wafers.		Holland, white hoops keg.		Boneless, bricks.	
4 lb.		Common.	1 10	Package.		Oyster.		Herring.		Boneless, strips.	
5 lb.		Raspberries.	1 30	McLaughlin's XXXX.	24 05	S. Oyster XXX.		Norwegian.		Smoked.	
10 lb.		Black Hamburg.	1 50	Bunola.	24 45	City Oyster XXX.		Round, 1/2 bbl 100 lbs.		Scaled.	
BATH BRICK.		Erle black.	1 25	Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case.	24 95	Farina Oyster.		Norwegian.		Mackerel.	
2 dozen in case.		Strawberries.		Extract.		CREAM TARTAR.		Norwegian.		No. 1, 100 lbs.	
English.		Lawrence.	1 25	Valley City 1/2 gross.	75	Strictly pure.		Scaled.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Bristol.		Hamburg.	1 25	Felix.	1 15	Telfer's Absolute.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		No. 1, 10 lbs.	
Domestic.		Erle.	1 20	Hummel's, foll. gross.	1 50	Grocers'.		No. 2, 100 lbs.		No. 2, 100 lbs.	
BLUING.		Terrapin.	1 10	tin.	2 50	DRIED FRUITS.		No. 2, 40 lbs.		No. 2, 10 lbs.	
Gross		Whortleberries.	1 00	CHICORY.		Domestic.		No. 2, 10 lbs.		Family, 90 lbs.	
Arctic, 4 oz ovals.		Blueberries.	1 00	Bulk.	5	Apples.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		Meats.		Red.	7	Sundried, sliced in bbls.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		Corned beef Libby's.	1 95			Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		Roast beef Armour's.	1 80			In boxes.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 4.		Potted ham, 1/2 lb.	1 40			Nectarines.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		" tongue, 1/2 lb.	1 35			Peaches.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 6.		" chicken, 1/2 lb.	95			Peels in boxes.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 7.		Vegetables.				Cal. evap.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 8.		Hamburg stringless.	1 25			" In bags.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 9.		" French style.	2 25			Pears.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 10.		Lima.	1 35			Pitted Cherries.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 11.		Lima, green.	1 40			Barrels.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 12.		" soaked.	65			50 lb. boxes.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 13.		Lewis Boston Baked.	1 35			25 "		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 14.		Bay State Baked.	1 35			Prunelles.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 15.		World's Fair Baked.	1 35			Raspberries.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 16.		Picnic Baked.	1 00			In barrels.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.						25 lb. boxes.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 2 Hurl.						Raisins.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.						Loose Muscatels in Boxes.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.						2 crown.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.						3 crown.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 4.						Loose Muscatels in Bags.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.						2 crown.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 6.						3 crown.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
BRUSHES.						Foreign.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Stove, No. 1.						Currants.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.						Patras, in barrels.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.						" In less quantity.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 4.						Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.						Lemon.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
BUTTER PLATES						Orange.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Oval—250 in crate.						Raisins.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.						Ondura, 25 lb. boxes.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.						Sultana, 30 "		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.						Valencia, 30 "		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 4.						Prunes.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.						California, 100-120.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
CANDLES.						90x100 25 lb. bxs.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes.						80x90 "		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Star, 40.						70x80 "		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Paraffine.						60x70 "		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Wicking.						Turkey.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
CANNED GOODS.						Silver.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Fish.						Sultana.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Clams.						French, 60-70.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Little Neck, 1 lb.						70-80.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Standard, 3 lb.						90-100.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Standard, 1 lb.						No. 1, 6 1/2.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Mustard, 2 lb.						No. 2, 6 1/2.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Tomato Sauce, 2 lb.						No. 3.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Soused, 2 lb.						No. 4.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Salmon.						No. 5.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Columbia River, flat.						No. 6.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Alaska, Red.						No. 7.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Kinney's, flats.						No. 8.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
sardines.						No. 9.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Imported.						No. 10.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Mustard.						No. 11.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Boneless.						No. 12.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
Brook, 3 lb.						No. 13.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	

Root Beer Extract.		Thompson & Chute Brands.		Smoking.		PROVISIONS.		MIXED CANDY.	
Williams', 1 doz.	1 75	Silver	3 65	Catlin's Brands.		The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co.		Standard	Bbls. Pails.
" 3 doz.	5 00	Mono	3 35	Kiln dried	17	quotes as follows:		Leader	6 7
Hires', 1 doz.	1 75	Saxon Improved	2 50	Golden Shower	15			Royal	6 7 1/2
" 3 doz.	5 00	Sunflower	3 05	Huntress	26	PORK IN BARRELS.		Nobby	7 8
SPICES.		Golden	3 25	Meerschbaum	29	Mess.		English Rock	7 8
Whole Sifted.		Economical	2 25	American Eagle Co.'s Brands.		Short cut	19 00	Conserves	7 8
Allspice	10	Scouring.		Myrtle Navy	40	Extra clear pig, short cut.	20 00	Broken Taffy	8 8
Cassia, China in mats	7	Sapallo, kitchen, 3 doz.	2 50	Stork	30 1/2	Clear, fat back	19 00	Peanut Squares	8 9
" Batavia in bund.	15	" hand, 3 doz.	2 50	German	15	Boston clear, short cut	19 00	French Creams	10 10
" Saigon in rolls	12	SUGAR.		Frog	33	Clear back, short cut	19 00	Valley Creams	13 13
Cloves, Amboyana	22	The following prices represent the actual selling prices in Grand Rapids, based on the actual cost in New York, with 36 cents per 100 pounds added for freight. The same quotations will not apply to any town where the freight rate from New York is not 36 cents, but the local quotations will, perhaps, afford a better criterion of the market than to quote New York prices exclusively.		Java, 1/2s foil	32	Standard clear, short cut, best	20 00	Midget, 30 lb. baskets	8 8
" Zanzibar	22	Cut Leaf	85 67	Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands.		SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked.		Modern, 30 lb.	8 8
Mace Batavia	22	Powdered	5 48	Banner	16	Pork Sausage	8 1/2	FANCY—In bulk	
Nutmegs, fancy	75	Granulated	5 05	Banner Cavendish	38	Ham Sausage	9	Lozenges, plain	10 10
" No. 1	70	Extra Fine Granulated	5 17	Gold Cut	28	Tongue Sausage	9	" printed	11 11
" No. 2	60	Cubes	5 48	Scotten's Brands.		Frankfort Sausage	8	Chocolate Drops	11 1/2
Pepper, Singapore, black	10	XXXX Powdered	5 80	Warpath	15	Blood Sausage	8	Chocolate Monumentals	13 13
" white	20	Confec. Standard A	4 98	Honey Dew	36	Bologna, straight	6	Gum Drops	5 1/2
" shot	16	No. 1 Columbia A	4 86	Gold Block	30	Bologna, thick	6	Moss Drops	8 8
Pure Ground in Bulk		No. 5 Empire A	4 73	F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands.		Head Cheese	7	Sour Drops	8 1/2
Allspice	15	No. 6	4 67	Peerless	26	LARD.		Imperial	10 10
Cassia, Batavia	18	No. 7	4 61	Old Tom	18	Kettle Rendered	11	FANCY—In 5 lb. boxes. Per Box	
" and Saigon	25	No. 8	4 54	Standard	22	Granger	10 1/2	Lemon Drops	55
" Saigon	25	No. 9	4 48	Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands.		Family	8 1/2	Sour Drops	55
Cloves, Amboyana	22	No. 10	4 42	Handmade	41	Compound	8	Peppermint Drops	60
" Zanzibar	18	No. 11	4 36	Leidersdorf's Brands.		50 lb. Tins, 1/2c advance.		Chocolate Drops	65
Ginger, African	16	No. 12	4 21	Rob Roy	26	20 lb. pails, 1/2c		H. M. Chocolate Drops	90
" Cochin	20	No. 13	4 11	Uncle Sam	28 1/2	10 lb. " 1/2c		Gum Drops	40 1/2
" Jamaica	22	No. 14	4 11	Red Clover	32	5 lb. " 1/2c		Licorice Drops	1 00
Mace Batavia	22	SYRUPS.		Spaulding & Merrick		3 lb. " 1/2c		A. B. Licorice Drops	80
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste	22	Corn	21	Tom and Jerry	25	BEEF IN BARRELS.		Lozenges, plain	60
" Trieste	25	Pure Cane	23	Traveler Cavendish	35	Extra Mess, warranted 20 lbs.	8 00	" printed	65
Nutmegs, No. 2	75	Fair	19	Buck Horn	30	Extra Mess, Chicago packing	7 50	Imperial	70
Pepper, Singapore, black	16	Good	25	Plow Boy	30 1/2	Boneless, rump butts	11 50	Mottos	70
" white	24	Choice	30	Corn Cake	16	SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain.		Cream Bar	55
" Cayenne	20	SWEET GOODS		HIDES PELTS and FURS		Hams, average 20 lbs.	11	Molasses Bar	55
" Absolute" in Packages		Ginger Snaps	8	Perkins & Hess pay as follows:		" 16 lbs.	11 1/2	Hand Made Creams	80 1/2
Allspice	84 1 55	Sugar Creams	8	Green	2 1/2	" 12 to 14 lbs.	11 1/2	Plain Creams	80 1/2
Cinnamon	84 1 55	Frosted Creams	9	Full	2 3/4	" picnic	11 1/2	Decorated Creams	1 00
Cloves	84 1 55	Graham Crackers	8 1/2	Dry	4 5	" best boneless	11 1/2	String Rock	65
Ginger, Jamaica	84 1 55	Oatmeal Crackers	8 1/2	Kips, green	2 3/4	Shoulders	8 1/2	Burnt Almonds	1 00
" African	84 1 55	VINEGAR.		" cured	2 4	Breakfast Bacon boneless	15	Wintergreen Berries	60
Mustard	84 1 55	40 gr.	7 1/2	Calfskins, green	3 1/2	Dried beef, ham prices	10 1/2	CARAMELS.	
Pepper	84 1 55	50 gr.	8 1/2	Deacon skins	10 1/2	Long Clear, heavy	10 1/2	No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes	34
Sage	84	\$1 for barrel		No. 2 hides 1/2 off.		Briskets, medium	11 1/2	No. 1, " 3	51
SAL SODA.		WET MUSTARD.		Shearlings	5 20	" light	11 1/2	No. 2, " 2	28
Kegs	1 1/4	Bulk, per gal	30	Lambs	15 20	DRY SALT MEATS.		128, 138	2 75
Granulated, boxes	1 1/4	Beer mug, 2 doz in case	1 75	WOOL.		Butts	9	1 0	3 0 1/2
SEEDS.		YEAST.		Washed	12 1/2	D. S. Bellies	12 1/2	176, 200, 216	3 25
Anise	12 1/2	Magic	1 00	Unwashed	8 1/4	Fat Backs	10	BANANAS.	
Canary, Smyrna	6	Warner's	1 00	MISCELLANEOUS.		Barrels	8 00	Small	1 50 1/2 75
Caraway	10	Yeast Foam	1 00	Tallow	3 1/2	Kegs	1 90	Large	2 00 1/2 75
Cardamom, Malabar	40	Diamond	75	Grease butter	1 1/2	TRIPS.		Messina, extra fancy Majorias, 360	6 00
Hemp, Russian	9 1/2	Royal	90	Switches	1 1/2	Kits, honeycomb	55	" fancy 60	4 60
Mixed Bird	5 1/2	TEAS.		Ginseng	1 75 1/2 60	Kits, premium	55	" fancy 340	3 50
Mustard, white	10	JAPAN—Regular.	17	GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS		Per pound	11	" choice 360	3 50
Poppy	8	Good	20	WHEAT.		FRESH BEEF.		" choice 300	4 00
Rape	6	Choice	24	No. 1 White (58 lb. test)	54	Carcass	4 1/2 6	OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Cuttle bone	30	Choice	24	No. 2 Red (60 lb. test)	54	Fore quarters	4 1/2	Figs, fancy layers, 6 lb.	12 1/2
STARCH.		Dust	10 1/2	Bolted	1 40	Hind quarters	6 7/8	" extra 14 lb.	12 1/2
Corn	5 1/2	SUN CURED.		Granulated	1 65	Loins No. 3	8 1/2 11	Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box	7 1/2
20-lb boxes	5 1/2	Fair	17	FLOUR.		Ribs	6 1/2 8	" 50-lb. "	6 1/2
40-lb	5 1/2	Good	20	Straight, in sacks	3 50	Chucks	4 1/2 4 1/2	" Persian, 50-lb. box	4 1/2 5 1/2
Gloss.		Choice	24	Patent	4 50	Plates	4 1/2	NUTS	
1-lb packages	5 1/2	Choice	24	Graham	1 70	Dressed	8	Almonds, Tarragona	12 1/2
3-lb "	5 1/2	Dust	10 1/2	Rye	1 70	Loins	9 1/2	" Ivaca	12 1/2
6-lb "	5 1/2	BASKET FIRED.		MEAL.		Shoulders	7 1/2	" California	12 1/2
40 and 50 lb. boxes	3 1/2	Fair	18	Car lots	43	Leaf Lard	12	Brazil, new	11 1/2
Barrels	3 1/2	Choice	25	Less than car lots	45	MUTTON.		Filberts	11 1/2
SNUFF.		Choice	25	CORN.		Carcass	5 1/2 5 1/2	Walnuts, Grenoble	11 1/2
Scotch, in bladders	37	Best	40 1/2	Car lots	32	Lambs	5 1/2 6	" Marbot	12
Maccaboy, in jars	35	YOUNG HYSON.		Less than car lots	36	VEAL.		" Calif	13
French Rappee, in jars	43	Common to fair	23	HAY.		Pork, links	8 1/2	Table Nuts, fancy	13
SODA.		Extra fine to finest	50 65	No. 1 Timothy, car lots	10 00	Bologna	7	" choice	12
Boxes, English	4 1/2	Choice	75 85	No. 1 " ton lots	13 00	Liver	6	Pecans, Texas, H. P.	25 3
Kegs, English	4 1/2	Choice	75 85	WOODENWARE.		Tongue	8 1/2	Chestnuts	24 00
SALT.		Best	40 1/2	Tubs, No. 1	6 00	Blood	7	Hickory Nuts	41
100 3-lb. sacks	2 25	TOBACCO.		" No. 2	5 50	Head cheese	12	Cocoanuts, full sacks	24 00
60 5-lb "	2 00	Fine Cut.		Pails, No. 1, two-hoop	1 30	Summer	12	FRANUTS.	
28 10-lb. sacks	1 85	Pails unless otherwise noted		" No. 1, three-hoop	1 50	Frankfurts	8	Fancy, H. P., Suns	6
20 14-lb. "	2 25	Bazoo	30	Bowls, 11 inch	90	FISH AND OYSTERS.		" Roasted	7 1/2
24 3-lb. cases	1 50	Can Can	27	" 13 "	90	F. J. Detenthaler quotes as follows:		Fancy, H. P., Flags	6
56 lb. dairy in linen bags	32	Nellie Bly	27	" 15 "	1 25	FRESH FISH.		" Roasted	7 1/2
28 lb. " drill	16 18	Uncle Ben	21	" 17 "	2 40	Trout	9	Choice, H. P., Extras	5 1/2
Warsaw.		Hiawatha	60	Baskets, marking	35	Black Bass	12 1/2	" Roasted	6 1/2
56 lb. dairy in drill bags	32	Sweet Cuba	34	" shipping bushel	1 15	Halibut	15	CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.	
28 lb. "	18	McGinty	27	" full hoop	1 25	Ciscoes or Herring	15	LAMP BURNERS.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks	75	Dandy Jim	29	" willow cl'ths, No. 1	5 25	Bluefish	12 1/2	No. 0 Sun	45
Higgins	75	Torpedo	24	" No. 2	6 25	Fresh lobster, per lb.	20	No. 1 "	50
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks	75	Yum Yum	28	" No. 3	4 50	No. 1 Pickerel	9	No. 2 "	75
Solar Rock	27	1892	22	Pails, No. 1, two-hoop	1 30	Pike	8	Tubular	75
56 lb. sacks	27	Plug.		" No. 1, three-hoop	1 50	Smoked White	8	LAMP CHIMNEYS. Per box.	
Common Fine	27	Sorg's Brands.	39	Bowls, 11 inch	90	Red Snappers	12	6 doz. in box	
Saginaw	70	Joker	27	" 13 "	90	Columbia River Salmon	20 25	No. 0 Sun	1 75
Manistee	70	Nobby Twist	39	" 15 "	1 25	Mackerel	20 25	No. 1 "	1 88
SALERATUS.		Kylo	26	" 17 "	2 40	OYSTERS—Cans.		No. 2 "	2 70
Packed 60 lbs. in box		Hiawatha	38	" 21 "	2 40	Fairhaven Counts	23 1/2	First quality	
Church's	5 1/2	Valley City	34	Less		F. J. D. Selects	23 00	No. 0 Sun, crimp top	2 60
DeLand's	5 1/2	Indurated Ware.		Car lots	43	Selects	25	No. 1 " "	2 80
Dwight's	5 1/2	Pails	3 15	Less than car lots	45	F. J. D.	25 1/2	Pearl top	3 80
Taylor's	5	Tubs, No. 1	13 50	HAY.		Anchors	20	No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled	3 70
SOAP.		Tubs, No. 2	12 00	No. 1 Timothy, car lots	10 00	Standards	18	No. 2 " "	4 70
Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.		Tubs, No. 3	10 50	No. 1 " ton lots	13 00	Favorite	16	La Bastie	4 88
Old Country, 80 1-lb.	3 2	TOBACCO.		WOODENWARE.		OYSTERS—Bulk.		No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz.	1 25
Good Cheer, 60 1-lb.	3 90	Fine Cut.		Tubs, No. 1	6 00	Extra Selects	1 75	No. 2 "	1 50
White Borax, 100 1/2-lb.	3 05	Pails unless otherwise noted		" No. 2	5 50	Selects	1 50	No. 1 crimp, per doz	1 35
Proctor & Gamble.		Bazoo	30	" No. 3	4 50	" standards	1 0	No. 2 "	1 60
Concord	3 45	Can Can	27	Pails, No. 1, two-hoop	1 30	Counts	2 20	LAMP WICKS.	
Ivory, 10 oz.	6 75	Nellie Bly	27	" No. 1, three-hoop	1 50	Scallops	2 00	No. 0, per gross	23
" 6 oz.	4 00	Hiawatha	60	Bowls, 11 inch	90	Shrimps	1 25	No. 1, "	28
Lenox	3 65	Sweet Cuba	34	" 13 "	90	Clams	1 25	No. 2, "	38
Mottled German	3 15	McGinty	27	" 15 "	1 25	SHELL GOODS.		Mammoth, per doz	75
Town Talk	3 25	Dandy Jim	29	" 17 "	2 40	Oysters, per 100	1 25 1/2 50	STONEWARE—AARON.	
Dingman Brands.		Torpedo	24	" 21 "	2 40	Clams	21 00	Butter Crocks, 1 to 6 gal.	66
Single box	3 95	Yum Yum	28	Less		CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.		Jugs, 1/2 gal., per doz.	80
5 box lots, delivered	3 85	1892	22	Car lots	43	The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:		" 1 to 4 gal., per gal.	70

ABBOTT VS. OWEN.

The Former Criticises the Conclusions of the Latter.

There are some things in Mr. Owen's article in last week's *TRADESMAN*, under the heading, "Evil Results in Good," to which I must take exception. While the general idea sought to be conveyed may be (I do not say is) correct, yet the method of statement is open to grave objection, since it states an untruth. But the language is so vague as to be susceptible of several interpretations. The fact is, as stated by Mr. Owen, that good and evil are coexistent. But coexistence and inseparability are by no means necessary qualities of the same thing. Water and oil may coexist, but they are by no means inseparable. So good and evil, while certainly coexistent, are not necessarily inseparable; indeed, we would not know them as good and evil if they were not separable. They are opposite effects, produced by opposing causes. They are entirely dissimilar, both in their origin and in their results. A bad man may do a good act, but it cannot be said that the good was a result of the bad, but, rather, it would be said, he did good notwithstanding he was a bad man. Evil comes from evil and results in evil. Take the many terrible railroad wrecks which have occurred recently as an example. That they are evil no one will deny. They were accidents, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, at least; but as every effect must have an adequate cause, so there was a cause for these so-called accidents, if we could but find it; but, whether it is found or not, it exists just the same, and unless it can be shown that the terrible loss of life, the mangle and maiming of so many persons in so horrible a manner and all the suffering and sorrow are good and not evil, then it must be admitted that they are evil, as they must be one or the other; and, if the cause is ever discovered, it will be found to be of the same character. Carelessness, or disobedience of orders, or a blunder on the part of someone, are among the causes of railroad and other accidents; they are evils and the result that follows is certainly only evil. It may be said that one result may be to make railroad officials more careful and exercise greater vigilance, which, of course, is good; but there should be no room for increased care or vigilance—the evil is in the lack of these and the results are known. So with the present business depression. It is evil in its results, that is certain, and, as the cause is very generally known by this time, we know that it had its origin in evil. If a single individual goes hungry this winter as a result of the depression, it is an evil, and proves its origin to have been evil. If the business community, learning their lesson by bitter experience, are more careful and businesslike in the future, it will be a good thing for themselves and the community, but it is what they should have been all the time. If, by my carelessness, I burn my finger, the result of my carelessness is evil, and the application of proper remedies to the injured member, while it may alleviate my suffering (which is good) does not change the nature of the injury, which is evil and only evil. Because of an injury to his limb, a man is under the necessity of having it amputated. The amputation is a good thing, because it may save the man's life, but it is an evil, none the less; indeed, it is called good

because it is a lesser evil, the loss of his life being the greater. So with the "cutting off" of the unsound concerns connected with the business of the country. They are an evil, though perhaps for years their true nature may have been unsuspected and their amputation, though an absolute necessity to the trade of the country, is an evil, and results in evil, though the purpose of it is good. The origin of the trouble was evil in the first place, and so, all the results which follow are evil.

There is no union, indissoluble or otherwise, of good and evil. They are as distinct one from the other as light and darkness and as widely separated as heaven and hades. They are at continual war with each other, and the conflict will never cease until one or the other triumphs. Furthermore, though good can never come out of evil ("can a good tree bring forth evil fruit, or an evil tree good fruit?") nor in any real sense result from it, the fact that we can see the good when the evil has passed away, is an earnest of the time when the good will

finally and completely triumph. This should be our "beacon star of hope when evil is upon us," and not such a will-o-the-wisp as believing that "good comes out of evil." That good and evil are found together in the same thing proves no more than that good and evil are to be found in the same person (in all persons if you please) since good and evil are acts, or their results, of a person; but that is to be deplored, and not regarded as a consolation.

Mr. Owen's fling at the United States Senate is in poor taste, to say the least of it. United States Senators are, as a rule, men who have made a success of business and have been chosen to their present position because of their success. It is their misfortune, perhaps, that they differ from Mr. Owen as to what is best for the business interests of the country, but some people may be foolish enough to regard that difference as distinctly in favor of the Senators. It is to be presumed that the members of the Senate have studied the situation as closely, and have as good facilities for obtaining pertinent information, as has Mr. Owen;

and that they are as competent to reach an intelligent and logical conclusion may also be presumed. Even if it be true that a great majority of the people wanted repeal, that was not of itself a sufficient reason for the passage of the measure by Congress, because the great majority of the people are not in a position to know what would be an effectual remedy for the great evil of depression which afflicts the country. Now that Congress has passed the repeal measure, it may be asked why this conclusion was not sooner reached, and the answer would be that such a measure should not be passed without the fullest and freest discussion. A mistake in legislation at this time might easily cause even more widespread disaster than has already befallen the country. Mr. Owen's attempted witticism at the expense of the Senate may please some people, who, like himself, have studied only surface indications, but will not affect the situation to any remarkable extent.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

The President of the United States of America,

To

HENRY KOCH, your clerks, attorneys, agents, salesmen and workmen, and all claiming or holding through or under you,

GREETING:

Whereas, it has been represented to us in our Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, in the Third Circuit, on the part of the **ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS COMPANY**, Complainant, that it has lately exhibited its said Bill of Complaint in our said Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, against you, the said **HENRY KOCH**, Defendant, to be relieved touching the matters therein complained of, and that the said

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS COMPANY,

Complainant, is entitled to the exclusive use of the designation "SAPOLIO" as a trade-mark for scouring soap.

Now, Therefore, we do strictly command and perpetually enjoin you, the said **HENRY KOCH**, your clerks, attorneys, agents, salesmen and workmen, and all claiming or holding through or under you, under the pains and penalties which may fall upon you and each of you in case of disobedience, that you do absolutely desist and refrain from in any manner unlawfully using the word "SAPOLIO," or any word or words substantially similar thereto in sound or appearance, in connection with the manufacture or sale of any scouring soap not made or produced by or for the Complainant, and from directly, or indirectly,

By word of mouth or otherwise, selling or delivering as "SAPOLIO," or when "SAPOLIO" is asked for,

that which is not Complainant's said manufacture, and from in any way using the word "SAPOLIO" in any false or misleading manner.

Witness,

The honorable **MELVILLE W. FULLER**, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, at the City of Trenton, in said District of New Jersey, this 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two.

[SEAL]

[SIGNED]

ROWLAND COX.

Complainant's Solicitor.

S. D. OLIPHANT,

Clerk.

UNCLE SAM'S ILLNESS.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

Our Uncle Sam is sick. The flutter of his pigeon-tail coat is not heard in the passing breeze. His dear, familiar trousers of many stripes are not seen in our public thoroughfares—they are hanging, limp and motionless, on a peg in the closet. That dear old hairy hat, so tall and angular, stands on its own broad-brimmed foundation in a dark corner under the bed, for there is no one able to wear it—our Uncle Sam is sick. For six long months his agile, manly form has lain prostrate upon a bed of sickness. During all this time his family physicians have been diagnosing the case. They have convened, consorted and convoked. They have consulted, conferred, connived, considered and confabulated. They have contended, contradicted, controverted, conjectured and confounded. They have conjured, consoled and condoled, beside a long list of other "cons," but they don't know what ails the patient.

Our Uncle Sam is awful sick—and that is all the doctors know about it. Some say he is debilitated through a lack of silver in his system, while others find too much silver in his circulation, caused, they claim, by overindulgence and dissipation, and they say that the only remedy is an injection of chloride of gold. A good many assert that it is a clear case of indigestion, brought on by a sudden change of diet, which occurred about a year ago; and still others—and they comprise the larger portion of the medical staff at present entrusted with the care of the patient—admit the fact of indigestion, but deny that it was caused by the late change of diet. They say our venerable Uncle has been leading a fast life for the last score of years; that he is a gay old sport and a high kicker, and that his growth has been pitched into him faster than he could mow it away. They would have us believe that our Uncle Samuel hasn't gone to bed sober for more than twenty years and that the refusal of his vital organs to perform their duty at present is simply the result of a breakdown of his over-stimulated system. Some of them are mean enough to insinuate that our poor, languishing Uncle is not as sick as he pretends to be; that he is mulish and vindictive, and that, when a change was made a year ago in the management of his household affairs, he became morbidly despondent through fear that his toddy—without which, owing to long continued and excessive indulgence, life would be intolerable—might be reduced in quantity, or cut off entirely. To advance this theory is a mean thing to do for two reasons: First, it is mean to insinuate that Uncle Sam is not as sick as he pretends to be when I knew, you know, and everybody knows that he is almighty sick, helplessly sick, and sick all over from the crown of his bald pate to the soles of his broad feet; and, second, it is a vile defamation of the intellectual character of Uncle Sam to insinuate that he mistrusted the intentions of his new domestic servants (notwithstanding their previous threats) to such an extent that it caused him to lose confidence in himself and turn up his toes, when every numbscull knows that his new help were only talking through their hats and had not the least idea of scaring our Uncle into petrification. These quack doctors don't know what they are talking about. Uncle Sam is

not the kind of fellow to shut up shop and go to bed while the sun shines, unless something is really the matter with him. When he feels all right he cuts a wider swath and dips in farther than any other fellow in the universe, and it takes something more than the dumb ague to hang him on the fence. He's a corker when he gets a move on, but he's having an awful sick spell at present. He has been under the weather for some time, and the family is getting into a bad fix. When the head of the house is laid up, everything stops, and when he is knocked out for a whole season like Uncle Sam has been, winter is apt to set in with a scanty supply of fodder and a big accumulation of doctor bills. In Uncle Sam's case it begins to look as though he would either kick the bucket or get well before the doctors find out what ails him. His only chance for recovery is that the family doctors will keep on wrangling over the proper remedy to be used, until he begins to mend, for he is too low at present to stand any kind of treatment with any degree of safety. There is nothing serious about the case, if they will only leave him alone and give nature a chance. The vitality of our Uncle Samuel is something wonderful, and he will be around in due time to start things going again if the quack doctors will only keep their hands off him. There is no cause for alarm only in the difficulties which we will have to encounter in getting through the winter.

The fact is, Uncle Sam's physical endurance, great as it is, is inadequate to support his prodigious ambition. His eyes are several sizes larger than his storage capacity, which will account for his great proneness to bite off more than he can chew, chew more than he can swallow, swallow more than he can digest, and digest more than he knows what to do with. About a quarter of a century ago Uncle Sam had a fuss in his family. Several of his hot-headed boys left home and set up for themselves. Uncle Sam went after them and flogged them all the way back home again. This family rum-pus cost him considerable time and money beside a lot of blood, and when peace was restored he rolled up his sleeves and pitched into work to make up his losses; but his ambition was too much for his natural strength and he commenced to take stimulants. This made him see double, and straightway he set up a tariff distillery of his own. Impulsive, nervous, ambitious and exceedingly "smart," this stimulant produced an effect on him which was perfectly amazing. It limbered his joints, hardened his muscles and sent the current of life coursing through his veins at a high rate of speed. It gave him supernatural strength, and a voracious, abnormal appetite. Everything he touched turned into money. To start up and develop any new undertaking, it was only necessary to take a vigorous pull at his favorite beverage when, presto! it was accomplished. For twenty years our Uncle Samuel led a fast and furious life. The growth of his business was phenomenal. It assumed gigantic proportions and the demand for hired men became so great that every human and inhuman abode in the earth, above the earth and beneath the earth was drawn upon to meet it. The old settlers were astounded at his marvelous success. The idea of an upstart like Uncle Sam, after one-half of his family had tried for four long

years to tear him and the other half into pieces, suddenly springing into prominence and for 25 years develop more business and accumulate more wealth than they and their forefathers ever dreamed of, seemed more like the recital of a fairy tale than the accomplishing of a veritable fact. It was a giddy whirl of excitement. It was a mighty overreaching—a violent overstretching. It was a wild plunge of business intoxication. Our Uncle's appetite knew no bounds. As the stimulant spurred his digestive organs on to greater and still greater efforts, it only caused his capacious jaws to wag the faster, increasing the physical strain and hastening the inevitable day of collapse.

No wonder our Uncle Sam is sick. No wonder that his feverish brain has lost its cunning and his jaws refuse to wag. It is no wonder that his digestive organs have no present use for raw material. It is only the legitimate result of a career of dissipation; a calling to account by outraged nature; a snapping of the chords long kept keyed up at high tension; a bursting of the flues from a pressure unreasonable, unnatural and unparalleled in intensity. The doctors have at last decided upon a gold cure, and let us all hope that our dear old Uncle will speedily recover, sign the pledge and lead a more natural, temperate life in the future—but the mighty horde of foreign help that will be left to shift for themselves and encroach upon the rights of his own legitimate children will remain as one of the unavoidable evil results of his past intemperate life.

Moral—Nations are not unlike individuals in many respects. E. A. OWEN.

Couldn't Fool Her.

Precise Maiden Aunt (trying to amuse Kate, who has come to spend the day)—Oh, see pussy washing her face. Infant (with scorn)—She's not washing her face; she's washing her feet and wiping them on her face.

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.



In connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern or Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Rys offers a route making the best time between Grand Rapids and Toledo.

Time Table in effect May 14, 1893.

VIA D., L. & N. R.Y.
Lv. Grand Rapids at 7:10 a. m. and 1:25 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at 1:15 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.
VIA D., G. H. & M. R.Y.
Lv. Grand Rapids at 6:50 a. m. and 3:25 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at 1:15 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.
Return connections equally as good.
W. H. BENNETT, General Pass. Agent,
Toledo, Ohio.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect Aug. 27, 1893.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.
Arrive from Leavegoing North.
For Kalamazoo, Trav. City and Sag. 6:50 a. m.
For Cadillac and Saginaw 7:20 a. m.
For Petoskey & Mackinaw 8:10 p. m.
From Kalamazoo 8:10 a. m.
From Chicago and Kalamazoo 9:40 p. m.
Trains arriving from south at 6:50 a. m. and 9:10 a. m. daily. Others trains daily except Sunday.
Train leaving north at 7:20 a. m. daily. This train does not run to Traverse City on Sundays.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.
Arrive from Leavegoing South.
For Cincinnati 6:30 a. m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago 7:00 a. m.
For Fort Wayne and the East 11:50 a. m.
For Cincinnati 5:15 p. m.
For Kalamazoo & Chicago 10:40 p. m.
From Saginaw 11:50 a. m.
From Kalamazoo 10:40 p. m.
From Saginaw 11:50 a. m. and 11:20 p. m. runs daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

Chicago via G. R. & I. R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids 10:05 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 11:20 p. m.
Ar. Chicago 4:10 p. m. 9:10 p. m. 7:05 a. m.
10:05 a. m. train through coach and Wagner Parlor Car.
11:20 p. m. train daily, through coach and Wagner Sleeping Car.

Lv. Chicago 7:05 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m.
Ar. Grand Rapids 2:15 p. m. 9:40 p. m. 6:50 a. m.
4:00 p. m. through Wagner Parlor Car and coaches.
Dining car to Kalamazoo, 10:00 p. m. train daily, through Coach and Wagner Sleeping Car.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.
For Muskegon—Leave. From Muskegon—Arrive.
7:00 a. m. 9:40 a. m.
11:25 a. m. 4:40 p. m.
5:40 p. m. 5:25 p. m.

Sunday train leaves for Muskegon at 7:45 a. m., arriving at 9:15 a. m. Returning, train leaves Muskegon at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 5:50 p. m.
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO

SEPT. 24, 1893

AND WEST MICHIGAN R.Y.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. G'd Rapids 7:30am 1:25pm *11:30pm
Ar. Chicago 1:55pm 6:50pm *6:30am

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. Chicago 7:45am 4:55pm *11:35pm
Ar. G'd Rapids 2:30pm 10:20pm *6:10am

VIA ST. JOSEPH AND STEAMER.

Lv. Grand Rapids 1:25pm *6:30pm
Ar. Chicago 8:30am 2:00pm
Lv. Chicago 9:30am Ar. Grand Rapids 5:25 pm

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. Grand Rapids 1:25pm 5:45pm
Ar. Grand Rapids 9:20am 2:30pm 5:25pm

TRAVERSE CITY CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.

Lv. Grand Rapids 7:30am 2:45pm
Ar. Manistee 12:10pm 7:55pm
Ar. Traverse City 12:40pm 8:05pm
Ar. Charlevoix 3:15pm 10:45pm
Ar. Petoskey 3:45pm 11:15pm
Ar. Bay View 3:55pm 11:25pm
Arrive from Bay View, etc., 1:00 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.

Local train to White Cloud leaves Grand Rapids 5:45 p. m., connects for Big Rapids and Fremont. Returning arrives Grand Rapids 11:20 a. m.

PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

To Chicago, Lv. G. R. 7:30am 1:25pm *11:30pm
To Petoskey, Lv. G. R. 7:30am 2:45pm
To G. R., Lv. Chicago 7:45am 4:55pm *11:35pm
To G. R., Lv. Petoskey 5:00am 1:30pm
*Every day. *Except Saturday. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT,

JULY 30, 1893

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. Grand Rapids 7:00am *1:45pm 5:40pm
Ar. Detroit 11:40am *5:50pm 10:25pm

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. Detroit 7:45am *1:45pm 6:00pm
Ar. Grand Rapids 12:45pm *5:40pm 10:45pm

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. G. R. 7:20am 4:15pm Ar. G. R. 11:50am 10:40pm

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids 7:00am 1:45pm 5:40pm
Ar. Lowell 12:45pm 5:40pm

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Parlor Cars on all trains between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Parlor car to Saginaw on morning train.
*Every day. Other trains week days only.
GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

(Taking effect Sunday, May 25, 1893.)

Arrive. Depart
10:20 p. m. Detroit Express 6:55 p. m.
6:00 a. m. Atlantic and Pacific 10:45 p. m.
1:00 p. m. New York Express 5:40 p. m.
*Daily. All others daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific express trains to and from Detroit.

Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 6:55 a. m.; returning leave Detroit 5 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:20 p. m.

Direct communication made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division.)
A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Av.

EASTWARD.				
Trains Leave	*No. 14	*No. 16	*No. 18	*No. 22
G'd Rapids, Lv	6:45am	10:20am	3:25pm	10:45pm
Ionia, Ar	7:40am	11:25am	4:27pm	12:27am
St. Johns, Ar	8:25am	12:17pm	5:20pm	1:45am
Owosso, Ar	9:00am	1:30pm	6:05pm	2:40am
E. Saginaw, Ar	10:00am	3:45pm	8:00pm	6:40am
Bay City, Ar	11:32am	4:35pm	8:57pm	7:15am
Flint, Ar	10:05am	3:45pm	7:55pm	5:4am
Pt. Huron, Ar	12:05pm	5:00pm	8:20pm	7:30am
Pontiac, Ar	10:53am	3:05pm	8:25pm	5:37am
Detroit, Ar	11:50am	4:05pm	9:25pm	7:00am

WESTWARD.				
Trains Leave	*No. 81	*No. 11	*No. 13	*No. 15
G'd Rapids, Lv	7:00am	1:00pm	4:55pm	10:20pm
G'd Haven, Ar	8:20am	2:10pm	6:00pm	11:00pm
Milwaukee Str			6:20am	6:30am
Chicago Str	4:00pm		6:00am	

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.
Trains arrive from the east, 6:35 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 4:45 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.
Trains arrive from the west, 6:40 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 9:15 a. m.
Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Parlor Car.
Westward—No. 11 Parlor Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car.

JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent,
23 Monroe Street

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis---Index of the Markets.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Since last writing trade has been very fair in grocery jobbing circles. Not many single large orders have been received, but the aggregate of small ones has been large and the prospects are growing brighter every day. Prices have not advanced perceptibly, but, as a rule, are held with a good degree of firmness, and this is particularly true of nearly all sorts of dried fruits and certain varieties of nuts.

The coffee market is, as yet, undisturbed by the prospects of a war in Brazil, and prices continue nearly as quoted for a month past. The article was already high enough, and any further advance, or, at least, one of any importance, would result in a check to consumption greater than exists now, and "substitutes" will be in order. Brazil No. 7 is worth 18¼@18½c. In mild grades the demand keeps up well and prices are firm but unchanged. Good Javas are worth from 23c to 25c, and fancies 25@27c; Mocha, 22@23c.

Sugar has taken a tumble. The big stocks of raw do not give any hope of high prices during the coming year. This downward tendency has very materially checked buying of refined, as purchasers are investing only in a hand-to-mouth manner. Some of our large retailers have, it is said, large stocks of high-priced sugar, and they are feeling sore. Granulated is now selling at 5c, this being the card price of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of this city; powdered, 5¼c; cut loaf, 5.44c. Some sugar is being imported, and the "pauper" product must be very closely watched to prevent its gaining a foothold.

In dairy products, butter is quite firm. The demand is good, and very little or nothing is heard of oleo. It all depends on whether butter is high or low. For best Western and State 28c is paid. From this the range is down to 22c by every fraction.

Cheese is unchanged and prices are well held. Full cream, 11¼@11½c for large and 12¼c for small fancy; skims, 7½@10c.

Eggs are in moderate supply and firm at 25c for fresh-gathered Western. A good many ice-house eggs are about and they fetch 22c.

In the line of canned goods not much activity is displayed, but tomatoes are still "above par," the best brands bringing \$1.10 for No. 3. Corn is dull at prices ranging from 90c for New York to \$1.10@1.20 for Maine.

Foreign dried fruits are selling very well and for almost everything there is increased inquiry. Spot layer Valencia raisins are selling at 6¼@6½c; off stalk, 5¼@5½c; 3-crown California fetch the same price. French prunes are selling at 6½c. Figs, dates, citron, orange and lemon peel, as well as nuts of all sorts, are beginning to feel the holiday demand. Prices are low, and bargains can be met with everywhere.

Molasses has been very dull and still remains without much inquiry. Fair New Orleans is worth about 38c and from this the price ranges up to 45c for a strictly choice article. Syrups, too, are moving but slowly and at prices ranging from 12c for ordinary to 20@25c for choice.

Spices are firmly held, but prices are very low, and it is hard to see where anybody is making much profit. Black pepper can be bought for almost 5c—certainly 5½c; cloves, 6@12c; mace, 5@6½c; cassia, 23@25c; ginger, 11@15c, and nutmegs, 40@50c.

The conservative old firm of Acker, Merrill & Condit have never taken much advantage of their big show windows, and seem to have acted on the principle that such things were too common, ye know; but a change has been made in the interior of the store and the display of fancy groceries in the windows is worthy of this great city. Only in a metropolis can such goods be freely sold. The store is a blaze of magnificence.

Last Wednesday, the steamer *El Rio*, which arrived from New Orleans, brought 240 car loads of California goods, includ-

ing seventy carloads of dried fruits and 5,000 cases salmon. This big cargo has been duplicated in three other instances, and they show that coastwise freight business is picking up "right smart."

The big candy exposition, which begins Nov. 6 and continues until Nov. 19, gives promise of being well attended, as it is something out of the usual run.

JAY.

From Out of Town.

Calls have been received at THE TRADESMAN office during the past week from the following gentlemen in trade:

L. Henderson, Holland.
Wm. Hirst, Byron Center.
D. Gardner, Luther.
N. Harris, Conklin.
Frank Hamilton, Traverse City.
Arthur Deuel, Bradley.
C. F. Walker, Glen Arbor.
M. M. Robson, Berlin.
J. M. Flanagan, Mancelona.
Thurston & Co., Central Lake.
G. W. Stevens, Austerlitz.
Cameron Lumber Co., Torch Lake.
John G. Carlson & Co., Gilbert.
Cairns & Brown, Prairieville.
Jacob Faist & Son, Hersey.

Grains and Feedstuffs.

Wheat—Only moderate business for the week and the feeling weak. Liberal receipts from the Northwest, smaller export clearances and dull and weaker cables are the causes of the depression. Another 2,000,000 bushels was added to stocks. Wheat is moving freely in the local market, but the depression at the centers caused a fall of 4c.

Flour—Unchanged.

As it Should Be.

ALMA, Oct. 31—I have received a marked copy of THE TRADESMAN, in which I see that Hayt & Vliet succeed L. H. Hayt in the book and notion business. This is a mistake, as I still carry on the book and bazaar business, but I have formed a partnership with W. C. Vliet and opened up a grocery in the next store west of my book store, and the grocery business is under the name of Hayt & Vliet.

Yours truly,
L. H. HAYT.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Carefully selected Greenings, Spys and Baldwins command \$2.75@3 per bbl. No. 2 stock is held at \$2.50 per bbl.

Beans—Dry stock is coming in freely. Handlers pay \$1.40 for country cleaned and \$1.50 for country picked.

Butter—Hardly so strong as a week ago owing to the large amount of butterine thrown on the market. Jobbers pay about 23c for choice dairy, holding at 25c. Creamery commands 30@32c.

Cabbage—Home grown, \$2@3 per 100.
Carrots—2c per bushel.

Cranberries—Early Blacks from Cape Cod have put in an appearance, commanding \$2 per bu. crate or \$6 per bbl. The quality is fine, the coloring being superb.

Celery—Home grown commands 15c per doz.
Eggs—The market is about the same as a week ago. Handlers pay 18c, holding at 20c per doz.

Grapes—New York Concord commands 20c per 8-lb. basket. Catawbas bring 25c, while Malagas in 55-lb. kegs bring \$5.

Honey—White clover commands 16c per lb, dark buckwheat brings 14c.

Onions—Home grown are weak and slow of sale owing to the large amount of stock thrown on the market. Handlers pay 4c, holding at 50c per bu. Spanish are in small demand at \$1.40 per crate.

Potatoes—The market is still weaker and lower than a week ago, dealers paying 45c here and 40c at the principal outside buying points. With the Boston market glutted with the Maine crop, and western markets glutted with the Minnesota crop, Michigan growers must take 40c or wait for a more favorable turn of the market, should the new tariff reduce the duty on Canadian potatoes, the price would not only be likely to go lower, but would, in all probability, decline to the level of the Canadian basis.

Squash—Hubbard 1½c per lb.
Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys command \$3.75 and Baltimores \$2.50 per bbl.

Turnips—25c per bu.

FALL AND WINTER 1893-4

It will pay merchant to see our samples and learn our reduced prices of the balance of our stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Having been established for thirty-six years is, we trust sufficient proof of our stability. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, or you can write our Michigan representative, MR. WILLIAM CONNOR, Box 346, Marshall, Mich., to call upon you, and buy or not buy, we will thank you for the compliment.

MICHAEL KOLB & SON,

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



WILLIAM CONNOR will be at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., on FRIDAY, NOV. 10. Customers' expenses allowed who meet him there.

Vegetable Scoop Forks.



In shoveling potatoes or other vegetables from wagon box or floor with the forks as they have been made, either the load on the fork must be forced up hill sharply, or the head of the fork lowered as the push continues. If the head of the fork is lowered the points will be raised and run into the potatoes. The sharp edge of oval-tined forks will bruise potatoes and beets, and the ordinary points will stick into them.

These difficulties are entirely overcome by our SCOOP FORK. It has round tines and flattened points. IT WILL LOAD TO THE HEAD WITHOUT RAISING THE POINTS. It also holds its load and hangs easy to work.

The superiority of our SCOOP FORK over the wire scoop is in its much greater durability and handiness. It is all made from one piece of steel and will last for years.

The utility of this fork is not limited to vegetables. It will be found excellent for handling coal, lime, sawdust, fine manure and a great variety of uses.

FOSTER-STEVENS
& CO.
MONROE ST.

USE JENNINGS' FLAVORING EXTRACTS

SEE QUOTATIONS.

A. E. BROOKS & CO.,

Manufacturing Confectioners, have a specially fine line for the fall trade—now ready

RED -:- STAR -:- COUGH -:- DROPS

They are the cleanest, purest and best goods in the market.

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO., WHOLESALE

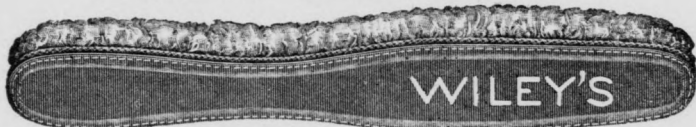
Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks

We Make a Specialty of Blankets, Quilts and Live Geese Feathers.

Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks.
OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., 48, 50, 52 Ottawa St.,
Grand Rapids

LAMB'S WOOL SOLES.



Nothing is more comfortable for tired and sore World's Fair feet than a crocheted slipper. Holiday trade is near. Be prepared. We now have a complete assortment in colors and sizes at bottom prices.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.

MUSKEGON BAKERY

UNITED STATES BAKING CO.,

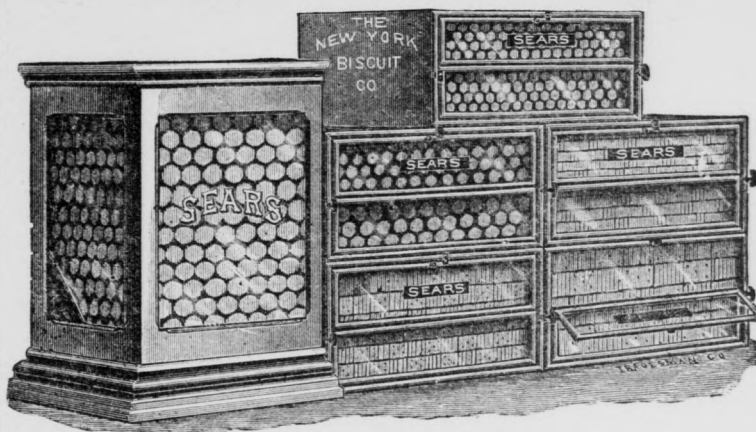
CRACKERS, BISCUITS, CAKES.

Originators of the Celebrated Cake, "MUSKEGON BRANCH."

HARRY FOX, Manager,
MUSKEGON, MICH

Cracker Chests.

Glass Covers for Biscuits.



THESE chests will soon pay for themselves in the breakage they avoid. Price \$4.

will save enough goods from flies, dirt and prying fingers in a short time to pay for themselves. Try them and be convinced. Price, 50 cents each.

OUR new glass covers are by far the handsomest ever offered to the trade. They are made to fit any of our boxes and can be changed from one box to another in a moment. They

NEW NOVELTIES.

We call the attention of the trade to the following new novelties:

CINNAMON BAR.

ORANGE BAR.

CREAM CRISP.

MOSS HONEY JUMBLES.

NEWTON, a rich finger with fig filling. This is bound to be one of the best selling cakes we ever made.

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,

S. A. Sears, Mgr.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Your Bank Account Solicited.

Kent County Savings Bank, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Jno. A. Covode, Pres.
HENRY IDEMA, Vice-Pres.
J. A. S. VERDIER, Cashier.
K. VAN HOF, Ass't C's'r.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Interest Allowed on Time and Savings Deposits.

DIRECTORS:
Jno. A. Covode, D. A. Blodgett, E. Crofton Fox,
T. J. O'Brien, A. J. Bowne, Henry Idema,
Jno. W. Blodgett, J. A. McKee, J. A. S. Verdier.

Deposits Exceed One Million Dollars.



A LADY'S GENUINE : VICI : SHOE,

Plain toe in opera and opera toe and C. S. heel.
D and E and E E widths, at \$1.50. Patent leather
tip. \$1.55. Try them, they are beauties. Stock
soft and fine, flexible and elegant fitters. Send
for sample dozen.

REEDER BROS. SHOE CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

ARE THE TIMES HARD?

THEN MAKE THEM EASY
BY ADOPTING THE COU-
PON BOOK SYSTEM FUR-
NISHED BY THE

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
GRAND RAPIDS.



P. & B. OYSTERS.

Equalled by Few,
Excelled by None.

PACKED BY THE

PUTNAM -:- CANDY -:- COMPANY.

BARGAINS IN Model Oak Stoves,

The best air tight Oak Stove on the market, at the lowest price.

SQUARE BASE WITH
ASH PAN.

List, each.

13 in	\$9 00
15 in	11 00
17 in	12 70
19 in	15 00

WRITE US



ROUND AIR TIGHT OAK,
Screw Dampers,

Will hold fire 48 hours.

List, each.

13 in	\$10 10
15 in	12 35
17 in	14 50
19 in	17 20

FOR DISCOUNT.

This oak is as well made as any of the highest priced goods. The doors and dampers have ground edges. It has a nickel ring on top, nickel foot rail, door plates and latches, and is a very good looker. The screw air tight damper on round base is a great selling point, and most valuable feature. The base is one casting, and the body heavy boiler iron. If you want to make money on oak stoves, order before our stock is broken.

H. LEONARD & SONS,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



QUALITY WINS!

And you can depend on the best quality when you buy this Brand.

GRAND RAPIDS,

BRUSH COMP'Y,



BRUSHES

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Our Goods are sold by all Michigan Jobbing Houses.

The Following

Is the best line of Coffees in the State. All roasted by CHASE & SANBORN.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST
THESE ARE THE COFFEES FOR YOU TO BUY.

Jewell's Arabian Mocha,
Jewell's Old Government Java,
Jewell's Old Government Java and Mocha,
Wells' Perfection Java,
Wells' Java and Mocha,
Weaver's Blend,
Santora,
Ideal Golden Rio,
Compound Crushed Java.

Above are all in 50-pound cans.

Ideal Java and Mocha in one and two pound cans.

I. M. Clark
Grocery Co.

If You Want Good, Light, Sweet Bread and Biscuits,

—USE—

FERMENTUM
THE ONLY RELIABLE
COMPRESSED YEAST

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Fermentum Company

MAIN OFFICE:

CHICAGO, 270 KINZIE STREET.

MICHIGAN AGENCY:

GRAND RAPIDS, 106 KENT STREET.

Address all communications to THE FERMENTUM CO.